

THE
AMERICAN
Spelling Book.

CONTAINING AN EASY
STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

BEING THE
FIRST PART
OF A
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
An APPENDIX containing a MORAL CATE-
CHISM, and a FEDERAL CATECHISM.

By NOAH WEBSTER, JUN. ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "DISSERTATIONS ON THE F
"COLLECT"

TO THE
REV. EZRA STILES, S. T. D.
PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE
AND
PROFESSOR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,
THIS FIRST PART
OF A
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Is, with Permission,
MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED
As a Testimony of the Author's Veneration,
FOR THE
SUPERIOR TALENTS, PIETY AND PATRIOTISM,
Which enabled him to preside over that
OF LITERATURE

RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING examined the first part of the new Grammatical Institute of the English Language, published by Mr. Noah Webster we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's or any other Spelling Book, which has been introduced into our schools. In these the entire omission of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, schoolmasters or mistresses, employed in teaching children the first rudiments have sufficient knowledge to supply. The usual method of throwing together, in the same tables, and without any mark of distinction, words in which the same letters are differently pronounced, and the received rules of dividing syllables, which are wholly arbitrary, and often unnatural, tend calculated to puzzle the learner, and mislead the instructor into a vicious pronunciation. These defects and mistakes are judiciously supplied in the present work, and the various additions are made with such propriety, that we judge this new Spelling Book will be extremely beneficial for the use of schools. Subscribed by the following Gentlemen.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq.	Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Lieut. Gov. of Connecticut,	Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. Pre-	Ralph Pomeroy, Esq.
sident of Yale College,	John Trumbull, Esq.
Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D.	Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D.	Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Hon. Steph. M. Mitchel, Esq.	Rev. Nathan Strong,
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary	Rev. Nathan Perkins,
of State,	Rev. Joseph Buckminster,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor	Mr. Andrew Law,
of the City of Hartford,	Daniel Lyman, Esq.
Gen. Samuel H. Parsons,	Chauncy Goodrich, Esq.
Hon. John Treadwell, Esq.	Joel Barlow, Esq.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Joseph Willard, President of the University at Cambridge, to the author, dated Feb. 2, 1784.

SIR,

I RECEIVED, some time ago, three copies of your Grammatical institute of the English Language. I have perused it myself, and put into the hands of several friends for their perusal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much superior to Mr. Dilworth's New Guide, and that it may be very useful in Schools.

I wish you success, Sir in every endeavour to advance useful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the English Language among our youth, will be attended with the greatest advantage.

I am Sir, your humble servant.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Tapping Reeve, Esq. formerly one of the Masters of the College at Princetown, to John Canfield, Esq. dated Litchfield, October 12, 1782.

SIR,

MR. Webster, has shewn me a plan of a new English Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wish to know my opinion respecting it. I have perused it sufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciously executed, and I apprehend would better answer the purposes of its design than any thing I have hitherto seen. I think it well deserves the attention of the public: for, what is no little importance, the general use of it will go very far towards demolishing all the odious distinctions occasioned by provincial dialects.

Yours, &c.

TAPPING REEVE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin West, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, to the Author, dated Providence, September 11, 1784.

SIR,

WITH great pleasure and satisfaction I have perused your Grammatical Institute of the English Language, and think it the best plan for the instruction of youth of any that has yet been published. You may depend on it, Sir, I shall do all in my power to encourage the sale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make use of it. I am, Sir, with the greatest sincerity, your most obedient humble servant,

BENJAMIN WEST.

College at Providence, April 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webster's Grammatical Institute we embrace this opportunity to express our approbation of a work of so much use and merit. We think he deserves the thanks of all his Countrymen, who wish to speak or write the English Language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor.

JAMES MANNING, President.

ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

PERSPICUITY, correctness and precision, should as much as possible, attend every branch of Instruction: These are peculiarly necessary in its introductory elements.

On perusing this first part of a Grammatical institute, it is with pleasure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciously ascertained; the spelling methodized more happily than is usual in books of this sort; the rules concise, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any Spelling Book, we are sensible, may be used to advantage in the hands of a teacher who is himself a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at present in that necessary accomplishment, cannot remain so.

It may be observed, indeed, that in some instances the author, confiding in his own sense of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received.* How far the public will approve of these deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themselves not very considerable. In all events we can safely recommend this little book as a performance of special merit.

SAM. MAGAW, Vice Provost of the
University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN ANDREWS, Principal of the
Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

July 20, 1787,

MR. Webster's Spelling Book, for the use of Children in the rudiments of the English Language, is, in my opinion, the best that has yet been published.

ANDREW BROWN.

Young Ladies Academy, in the
City of Phila. July 21, 1787.

New-York, July 4, 1788.

THE Committee of the Philological Society appointed to examine the first part of Mr. Webster's Grammatical Institute of the English Language, beg leave to report to the Society, that they approve of the plan and execution of the work, and recommend it to the use of schools in the United States, as an accurate well digested system of principles and rules, calculated to destroy the various false dialects in pronunciation in the several States, an object very desirable in a federal republic.

In Society. Resolved, That the Society do accept the foregoing report.

Test. JOSIAH O. HOFFMAN, President.

* In the author's dissertations, the contrary is proved.

P R E F A C E.

THE design of this Grammatical institute is to furnish schools in this country with an easy, accurate and comprehensive system of rules and lessons for teaching the English language.

To frame a complete system upon such an extensive plan, it was judged requisite to compile a small cheap volume for the use of beginners, containing words methodically arranged, sufficient to give the learner a just idea of spelling.*

Among the defects and absurdities found in the books of this kind hitherto used, we may rank the want of a thorough investigation of the sounds in the English language, and the powers of the several letters—the promiscuous arrangement of words in the same table, in which the same letters have several different sounds—the unnatural and arbitrary method of dividing syllables, which separates letters from the syllables where they belong, supplying the defect by artificial marks, and which, in several hundred words, makes more syllables than are pronounced—and particularly the omission of a criterion by which the various sounds of the vowels may be distinguished.

In attempting to correct these faults, it was necessary to begin with the elements of the language, and explain the powers of the letters. With regard to some of them, the opinions of Grammarians are divided; but perhaps the definitions given in the analysis, of the terms *vowel*, *diphthong*, and *consonant*, will establish an almost infallible rule for the decision of every question respecting the alphabet.

The Index or Key to the pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs, appears to me sufficiently plain, and so accurate as to prevent every material error. A more accurate plan may be formed; but it must be too intricate to be useful in common schools.

* It appears to me a great misapplication of money, to put a large book, and especially a grammar, into the hands of children who are learning the letters.

In adapting the first tables to the capacities of children, and the progress of knowledge in the tender mind, particular care has been taken to begin with easy words, and proceed gradually through every class to those that are most irregular and difficult.

Most monosyllables of general use are collected in the following work, except such as end in *e*, and have the preceding vowel long; or such as end in a consonant, and have the preceding vowel short; and a few in *ee*, in either of which cases, the bare mention of the letters is sufficient to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

In the tables of polysyllables, most or all the anomalous words of common use are collected; terms of art, which belong to particular professions are omitted.

In order to comprize the greatest possible number of words in a small compass, compound and derivative words are generally omitted; as they usually follow the rules of their primitives.

The syllables of words are divided as they are pronounced, and for this obvious reason, that children learn the language by the ear. Rules are of no consequence but to printers and adults. In Spelling Books they embarrass children, and double the labour of the teacher. The whole design of dividing words into syllables at all, is to lead the pupil to the true pronunciation: and the *easiest* method to effect this purpose will forever be the *best*. Reason might teach this truth; but experience places the matter beyond a controversy:—The teachers who have used the former editions of this work, have unanimously declared, that children learn to spell and pronounce with more ease and exactness, and give much less trouble to the master, than they did in the use of Disworth's New Guide, or other Spelling Books framed on the same plan.

As the orthography of our language is not yet settled with precision, I have in this particular generally followed the most approved authors of the last and present century. In some classes of words the spelling of Ash is preferred to that of Johnson, which is less correct. The names of places peculiar to America are not all spelt as in former books; but it is expected this licence will be excused, as it renders the spelling more agreeable to the pronunciation. The spelling of such words as *publick, favour, neighbour, bead, prove, pblegm, his, give, debt, rough, well*, instead of the more natural and easy method, *public, favor, nabor, bed, proov, flem, viz, giv, det, ruf, wel*, has the plea of antiquity in its favour; and yet I am convinced that common sense and convenience will sooner or later get the better of the present absurd practice. But when we give new names to places, rivers, &c. or express Indian sounds by English letters, the orthography should coincide exactly with the true pronunciation. To retain old difficulties may be absurd; but to

create them without the least occasion, is folly in the extreme. It is the work of years to learn the present spelling of our language—a work which, with a correct orthography, might be performed in a few months.

The advantage of familiarizing children to the spelling and pronunciation of American names is very obvious, and must give this work the preference to foreign Spelling Books. It is of great importance to give our youth early and correct information respecting the geography of this country. We have a multitude of books which give us the state of *other countries*, but scarcely one which affords us any account of our own.*

An explanation of the names and geographical terms in this part of the Institute, are given in the *third part*.

The necessity and probable utility of the plan will best appear by examining the execution. Such material alterations of the old system of education will undoubtedly alarm the rigid friends of antiquity; but in vindication of the work, the author assures the public, that it has the approbation and patronage of many of the principal literary characters in America, and that it is framed upon a plan similar to those of the best Lexicographers and Grammarians in the British nation.

To diffuse an uniformity and purity of language in America—to destroy the provincial prejudices that originate in the trifling differences of dialect, and produce reciprocal ridicule—to promote the interest, literature and the harmony of the United States—is the most ardent wish of the author; and it is his highest ambition to deserve the approbation and encouragement of his countrymen.

* Mr. Morse's Geography has supplied this defect.



THE AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN the English alphabet there are twenty five single characters, that stand as representatives of certain sounds. A, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. H is not a mark of sound; but it qualifies or gives form to a succeeding sound.*

In order to understand these letters, or rather the sounds they represent, it is necessary to decline the meaning of the words vowel, diphthong and consonant.

A *vowel* is a simple articulate sound. A simple sound is formed by opening the mouth in a certain manner, without any contact of the parts of it. Whenever a sound can be begun and completed with the same positions of the organs, it is a simple sound.

A *diphthong* is a union of two simple sounds, pronounced at one breath. To form a diphthong, there are necessarily required two different positions of the organs of speech.

A *consonant*, or, as it is, called by the ancients, a *close letter*, forms no distinct articulate sound of itself. In pronouncing most of the English consonants, there is required a contact of the parts of the mouth, and the union of a vowel; though some of the consonants form imperfect syllables of themselves.†

According to these definitions, let us examine the letters of the English alphabet.

The letters *a, e, o,* are vowels. With the same position of the organs, with which we begin the sound of these letters, the sounds may be prolonged at pleasure: they are therefore simple sounds or vowels.

The letters *i* and *y* are either vowels, diphthongs or consonants. They are both characters for the same sound, in different words, and different situations. In the words *die, defy,* they are the same

* It is however, questioned by some critics, whether *h* may not be ranked among the guttural letters.

† This is the case with the semi-vowels in the words *feeble, baptism,* and with almost all terminations in *e.*

diphthong; we begin the sound with nearly the same position of the organs, as we do broad *a*, though not quite the same; but not being able to continue that sound, we run into *e*, and there close the sound. Two different positions of the organs are required; consequently two different sounds are formed, which being closely united in the pronunciation, are denominated a *diphthong*.*

In the words *fight*, *pit*, *glory*, *Egypt*, *i* and *y* are vowels. The sound of *i* in *fight*, would run into *e*, and so form a diphthong, if it were not prevented by the following consonant. But the short sound of *i* and *y*, as in *pit*, and *glory*, is always a simple sound.

In the words *valiant*, *youth*, *i* and *y* have a liquid sound, which is formed by a contact of the tongue and upper part of the mouth, and certainly deserves a place among the consonants.

U is a vowel or a diphthong. Its short sound, as in the word *tun*, is a vowel; its long sound in *truth*, is a vowel; its long sound when it closes a syllable, as in *due*, is a diphthong, composed of its simple sound in *truth*, and the sound of *oo*. In a few words it answers the purpose of the consonant *y* before *u*, as in *union*, *unanimity*, which are pronounced *yunion*, *yunanimity*.

W is a vowel; its sound being nearly the same as *oo* short, in *root*. Before another vowel it is used to form a diphthong; as in *will*, *dwelt*, which are pronounced *ooill*, *doocell*. Some authors contend that it is a consonant; but according to the foregoing definitions, it is rather a vowel.†

As these characters have different powers, so there are other vowels expressed by the same characters. The sound of *a* in *ball*, which is called broad *a* is a distinct vowel: in *saiber*, *buzza*, it is another; *o* in *move*, is another: and the short *u* is also a distinct vowel. Several of the vowels have a short sound or quantity and what is very singular, the short and long sounds are in most instances represented by different characters. Thus,

* This has been sometimes called a double vowel, which is, in strict propriety, absurd; for if a vowel is a simple sound, then a double vowel must be a double simple sound. Nor can we pronounce a compound sound; for in all diphthong sounds we pronounce one simple sound first, then the other, and each distinctly. The definition of a diphthong given appears to me accurate.

† I am not strenuous in this opinion; it approaches so near a consonant that it can hardly be distinguished from one.

Long	{		a in late makes short e in let.
	{		e in feet makes short i in fit.
	{		o in pool makes short u in pull.
	{		a in hall makes short
	{		o in holly, or a in wallow.
	{		a in father makes a short in fathom.
	{		o in hone makes o short in home.

The short sounds of the four first are almost always represented by other characters, as may be observed in the examples.

That *e* in *let* in the same vowel as *a* in *late*, as demonstrable by this consideration, that no more than one articulate sound can be formed by the same position of the organs of speech. The only difference in the sound that can be made by the *same* configuration of the parts of the mouth is to prolong or shorten the *same* sound. According to this principle we observe that *late* and *let* being pronounced with the same aperture of the mouth, and with the same disposition of the organs, as nearly as the consonant *t* will permit, must contain the same vowel. The same rule will apply to the other examples.

All the long and short simple sounds in English are found in the following words :

Long.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	a	a	e	i	o	o	u
late,	ask,	hall,	here,	fight,	note,	move,	truth.
Short.							
2	1	4	9	7	3		
a	e	i	u	u	o	or	a
hat,	let,	fit,	but,	bush,	not,	or	what.

By these it appears that all the vowels, except the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th, have duplicates—that those vowels that are placed under the same figure, are only different qualities of the same sound—and that deducting the five duplicates, there remain nine distinct simple sounds or vowels.*

According to the foregoing theory of sounds, *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, and *ow*, are diphthongs. The two former are different combinations for the same sound, which is always composed of broad *a* and long *e*. The two latter are also representatives of the same sound, which is composed of a sound peculiar to itself, and that of *oo*. Examples of the former we have in the words, *voice*, *joy*; of the latter in *loud*.

B

* I and u are vowels only when followed by consonants. The proper vowels are seven.

AN EASY STANDARD

The other diphthongs in the language are attended with no difficulty, as a just pronunciation of them naturally results from the customary sounds of the letters that compose them.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are *b, d, g, k, p, t*. In pronouncing these syllables, *eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et*, especially the three last, which are perfectly mute, the voice is wholly intercepted by the consonant. But in pronouncing the semivowels, *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, z*, in the syllables *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez*, we may observe the voice is not wholly intercepted at once, but the sound of the consonant is prolonged. Besides these there are five consonants, which for want of single characters we express by double letters; *sh* in shall; *th* in think; *th* in thou; *s* in delusion, and *ng* in sing. These are all simple consonants and semivowels. It would be well if they were called by the names, *esh, eth, ezth, ing*

H is not a mark of sound, but only of a strong aspiration or emission of breath.

C is totally superfluous; being always sounded like *k* or *s*.

Q is always followed by *u*, and is the same as *k*.

J is a mark of the sounds *dzh*.

X is always sounded like *ks, gz, or z*.

The consonants therefore will stand thus:

Mutes; *eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et*.

Semivowels; *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth, esth, ezth, ing*.

Note; *l, m, n, r*, are distinguished by the name of liquids.

The sounds of our vowels are so exceedingly capricious and irregular, particularly in monosyllables, that they are hardly reducible to rules; for which reason the learner is referred to the tables for his knowledge of them. A few general rules respecting the consonants will be advantageous.

B has one invariable sound, as in *bird*; before *t* and after *m*, it is silent, as in *doubt, dumb*; as also in *subtle*.

C before *a, o, u*, sounds like *k*; before *e, i, y*, like *s*.

Thus	<i>ca</i>	<i>ce</i>	<i>ci</i>	<i>co</i>	<i>cu</i>	<i>cy</i>
	<i>ka</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>fi</i>	<i>ko</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>sy</i>

It is useless when followed by *k* in the same syllable, as in *sick*. It is always hard like *k* in the end of words, as in *public*, pronounced *publick*. It sounds like *sh* in the terminations *ceous, ci-ous, cial*; as in *cetacious, gracious, social*, pronounced *ceta-sus, gra-shus, so-shal*. It is sometimes silent, as in *indict*.

D has always the same sound, as in *rod*. It is sometimes silent, as in *handkerchief*.

F has always its own sound, as in *offer*; except in the word *of*, where it sounds like *v, ov*.

G has two sounds: one as in *go*, the other like *j*, as in *gentle*. It has its first or hard sound before *a*, *o*, *u*; in general its second or soft sound before *e* and *y*, and is either hard or soft before *i*. See Table 35.

It is very frequently silent, 1st, before *m*, as in *phlegm*; 2dly, before *n*, as in *sign*; 3dly, before *b*, as in *fight*, except when *gb* sounds like *f*, in *laugh*.

H is a mark of strong breathing, but is silent in *heir*, *bour*, *honest*, *honour*, and their derivatives.

J is the mark of a compound sound, which is always the same, viz. that of *dz* or soft *g*, as in *joy*. It is never silent.

K has but one sound, as in *king*. When it precedes *n* it is always silent, as in *know*; and when united with *c* at the end of words either *c* or *k* is superfluous, as in *stick*.

L has only one sound as in *lame*, and is sometimes silent, as in *salmon*, *walk*.

M has but one sound, as in *man*, and is never silent.

N is also uniform in its sound, but is always silent after *m*, in the same syllable, as in *hymn*.

P has but one uniform sound as in *pit*; and is silent between *m* and *t*, as in *contempt*, *sumptuary*.

Q has the power of *k*, and is always followed by *u*. In some words of French original it terminates the syllable, as in *pique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, where *ue* are not sounded. It is never silent.

R has always the same sound as in *barrel*, and is never silent.

S has four sounds; that of soft *c* in *so*; of *z*, as in *rise*; of *sh*, as in *mission*; of *zb*, as in *offer*, *brasier*. But these sounds can hardly be reduced to general rules. It is silent in *isse*, *island*. Its various sounds may be found in the 26th and 28th Tables.

T has its own proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. It has the sound of *sh* in all terminations in *tion* and *tial*; as *nation*, *nuptial*, except when preceded by a *t* or *x* when it sounds like *ch*, as in *question*, *mixtion*.

V has always the same sound as in *voice*, and is never silent.

X has two compound sounds, viz. those of *ks*, and *gz*. When followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, it has the sound of *gz*, as in *exist*, *example*. See table 39. In almost every other situation it has the sound of *ks* as in *vex*, *exercise*, *exculpate*.

In the beginning of some Greek names it sounds like *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xenocrates*, *Xenophon*.

Z has two sounds; its proper sound, as in *zeal*; and that of *zb* as in *azure*. Its place is commonly usurped by an *s*, as in *wisdom*, *reason*.

Simple Consonants marked with double letters.

Tb has two sounds, aspirated and vocal. Aspirated in *think*, *batb*. Vocal in *tbou*, *tbat*. For the different sounds of *tb*, see the 12th and 32d tables, where the words are collected and the sounds distinguished.

Sb has but one sound, as in *shall*, and is never silent. But its sound is expressed by several other characters; by *c* in *social*; by *s* in *notion*; by *z* in *passion*. The French *cb* has precisely the same sound as *sb* in English, as in *machine*, *chevalier*.

The sound of *s* in *diffusion*, *occasion*, &c. which is the French *j* is best represented by *zb*. For the words in which this sound occurs, see table 28.

Ng form a simple sound, which at the end of words, is always uniform, as in *sing*, *strong*. When the word ends in *e* the *g* is soft like *j*, as in *range*. When a syllable is added, the sound of *ng* flows into the next syllable, as *bang*, *banger*. Except *long*, *strong*, *young*, the derivatives of which are pronounced *strong-er*, *young-er*. Besides these we have several combinations of consonants, but one of which is pronounced; these Mr. Sheridan calls *digraphs*, that is *double written*.

Sc before *a*, *o*, *u* and *r*, are pronounced like *sk*; as *scale*, *scoff*, *sculptor*, *scribble*; before *e*, *i*, *y*, like simple *s*, or soft *c*, as *scene*, *science*, *scythe*.*

Sc before the several vowels is thus pronounced:

scā scē scī sco scu scy
ska se si sko sku sy

Cb in words originally English sound like *t/b*; as in *charm*.

In words derived from the Greek and Hebrew, and in technical terms, like *k*; as *chorus*; *Melchisedek*.

In words derived from the French, generally *sb*; as in *chivalry*; pronounced *sbivalry*. See the 33d and 34th tables.

Gb sound like *f*; as in *laugh*, or are silent; as in *light*. This rule admits of no exception.

Pb have invariably the sound of *f*, unless in *Stephen*, where the sound is that of *v*.

N. B. The sounds of the vowels digraphs, such as *ea*, *ei*, &c. can hardly be reduced to general rules, and it is rather unnecessary in this work, as most words where they occur are collected into the proper tables, where their sounds are distinguished.

RULES,

For placing the accent in words of more syllables than one, and for pronouncing certain terminations.

Accent is a stress of voice on some word or letter of a word that

* More accurately spelled *sic*.

distinguishes it from others. If it falls on a vowel, it renders it long as in *glory*; if it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short; as in *habit*.

Simple dissyllables are generally accented on the first syllable: But there are many exceptions that are not reducible to rules.

In the following catalogue, the nouns are accented on the first, and the verbs on the last syllable.

Nouns.

A or an ab'stract
ac'cent
af'fix
cem'ent
con'duct
con'cert
con'fine
con'sort
con'test
con'tract
con'vert
con'verse
con'vict
col'lect
con'voy
com'pound
de'sert
des'cant
dis'count
di'gest
ex'port
ex'tract
es'say
fer'ment
fre'quent
im'port
in'cense
in'sult
ob'ject

Verbs.

To abstract'
accent'
affix'
cement'
conduct'
concert'
confine'
confort'
contest'
contract'
convert'
converse'
convict'
collect'
convoy'
compound'
desert'
descant'
discount'
digest'
export'
extract'
essay'
ferment'
frequent'
import'
incense'
insult'
object'

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
A or an out'work	To outwork/
pre'sent	present/
pro'duce	produce/
pro'ject	project/
reb'el	rebel/
rec'ord	record/
ref'use	refuse/
sub'ject	subject/
sur'vey	survey/
tor'ment	torment/
trans'fer	transfer/
trans'port	transport/
u'nite	unite/

POLYSYLLABLES.

The accent of Polysyllables is determined principally by the final syllable.

TERMINATIONS.

Words ending in *ed, ing, ful, less, ness, est, ists, bly, ly*, are generally derived, and have the accent of their primitives; as have most words in *ble*.

Words ending in *sive, sion, tion*, always have the accent on the last syllable but one.

Words ending in *cal, sy* [except *desy*] *my, ty* and *fy*, generally have the accent on the last syllable but two.

In *ic*.

Words ending in *ic*, are accented on the syllable immediately preceding that termination: as *syllabic, republic*.

Exceptions—Choleric, tumeric, rhetoric, lunatic, splenetic, heretic, politic, arithmetic, are accented on the last syllable but two.

In *ed*.

Words ending in *ed* are the past tenses and participles of verbs; but the letter *e* is usually omitted in the pronunciation, and the *d* joined to the preceding syllable; as *establisb'd*. But after *t* and *d* the syllable *ed* is necessarily pronounced; as *bated, preceded*.

In *ance*.

Words ending in *ance* generally have the accent on the last syllable but two; as *arrogance*.

Exception 1.

When the primitive has its accent on the last syllable, the de-

derivative has it on the last but one; as, *appearance*.

Exception 2.

When *ance* is preceded by two consonants, the accent lies on the first of them; as, *discordance*.

When *i* precedes *ance*, it is sometimes taken into the last syllable, and pronounced like *y*; as *valiance*, pronounced *valyance*. But in nouns formed of verbs ending in *y* accented, *y* is changed into *i*, which retains the accent, and forms a distinct syllable; as *compliance*, from comply.

In *ence*.

Poly-syllables in *ence* have the accent on the last syllable but two; as *benevolence*.

Exception—1st. Words derived retain the accent of their primitives; as *adherence*, from adhere.

2 When two consonants precede *ence*, the accent is on the first; as *effulgence*; except *concupiscent*.

When *ence* is preceded by *ci*, they are changed into the sound of *sh*, and have the accent; as *deficiency*, pronounced *defishence*.

In *cle*.

Tri-syllables in *cle* have the accent on the first; as *miracle*, *oracle*. Words of more than three syllables, have the accent farther back: as *tabernacle*; but *receptacle*, and perhaps *conventicle*, should be accented on the second syllable.

In *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*.

Most words that have these terminations are dis-syllables, and have the accent on the letter immediately preceding the termination; as *cradle*, *ruffle*, *eagle*, *buckle*, *turtle*, &c. Other words have the accent on the first syllable; as *principle*, *participle*, &c.

In *ure*.

These either follow their primitives; as *intermixture*, from intermix; or are accented as far back as the third or fourth syllable; as *literature*, *judicature*. But *legislature* is accented on the first and third.

In *ate*.

The accent in these words is for the most part on the last syllable but two; as *felicitate*, *hesitate*. But when two consonants precede the last syllable, the accent is on the first of them; as *consummate*.

In *ive*.

This termination in words of more syllables than one, is always sounded *iv*; as *motive*, pronounced *motiv*.

In *tive*.

Words ending in *tive* have the accent on the last syllable but two, or farther back; as *positive*, *communicative*.

But when two consonants precede *ive*, the first has the accent; as, *attentive*; except a substantive, which is accented on the first syllable.

In *ial*.

This termination is commonly pronounced in one syllable.—When preceded by *c* or *t* its sound is the same as *shal*; as *judicial*, pronounced *judishal*. The accent of such words is on the last syllable but one.

I cannot agree with Mr. Sheridan in accounting *ial* a syllable in all cases. It appears to me that in *connubial*, *ministerial*, &c. *ial* cannot be pronounced in one syllable without a violent exertion of the organs, and after our utmost efforts we are obliged to make a great distinction of syllables. And if *ial* be considered as forming two syllables unless preceded by *c* or *t*, the accent falls on the last but two. The words *denial*, *decree* have the accent on *i*.

In *ian*.

This ending with *c* or *t* before it, is pronounced *shan*: as *magician*, *tertian*; except an *s* precedes *t*, when the last syllable is pronounced *chan*, as *christian*, *fustian*; and the accent is on the last syllable but one.

But the terminating syllable *gian* is pronounced *jan*; as, *collegian*.

With other letters it forms two syllables, and the accent is on the last syllable but two; as *librarian*.

In *en*.

This termination is very often contracted, by omitting *e* and joining *n* to the former syllable; as *beav'n*. But *e* ought not to be apostrophised either in poetry or prose. The accent is usually on the first syllable.

In *ion*.

This termination is usually but one syllable, and pronounced *yun*; as *million*, *opinion*. See table 31. When this is the case, the accent is on the syllable immediately preceding *ion*.—When two or more consonants precede *ion*, the first has the accent as *quaternion*.

In *sion*.

This termination is always pronounced *zibun*; except another consonant precedes it, when it sounds *shun*. See tables 26 and 28.

In *tion*.

This termination is invariably pronounced *shun*; as *notion*; except when preceded by *s* or *x*, when it is pronounced *chun*; as *dissension*, *commixtion*.

▪ It is said that *dian* is pronounced in the same manner as *comedian*, pronounced *comejan*. If so, how shall we pronounce *trajedian*?

In *eer* and *ier*.

All polysyllables in *eer* have the accent on the last syllable and all in *ier*, pronounced in one syllable; as *domineer*, *cavalier*, *ier* being pronounced as *eer*.

In *er*.

Words ending in *er*, being for the most part derived, follow their primitives in their accents; as *politer* for *polite*.

In polysyllables not derived, the accent is generally on the last syllable but two; as *astronomer*. But this rule has exceptions.

In *or*.

When *or* is preceded by the vowel *i*, they form a syllable, which is pronounced *yur*; as *senior*. See table 31.

In *ous*.

This termination is always founded *us*. When preceded by *oe*, *ti* or *ti*, it forms the syllable *shus*; as *segacious*, *ectatious*, *sententious*, pronounced *segashus*, *ectashus*, *sentenshus*.

When the vowel *i*, and a consonant precede the terminations *eous* and *ious*, the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the consonant that is taken into the last syllable; as *tenacious*.

But when *ous* is preceded by other letters, the accent is on the last syllable but two; as *voluminous*; except two consonants precede the last syllable, when the accent falls on the first of them; as *tremendous*.

In *ant*.

Polysyllables in *ant* have the accent on the last syllable but two; as *extravagant*; except when two consonants meet in the middle; as *triumphant*. But *protestant* is accented on the first: *confidant*, *complaisant*, have the accent on the last; as also *Levant*, a *gallant*; and compound words of two syllables; as *recant*.

In *ent*.

Words terminating in *ent* preceded by any consonant except *m* have the accent on the last syllable but one; as *dependent*.—But words ending in *ment*, being generally formed from verbs, retain the accent of their primitives; as *confinement* from *confine*.

When the vowel *i* precedes *ment*, the accent is on the last syllable but two; as *compliment*.

When *ent* is preceded by *ti*, and *ci*, it forms with them the syllable *shent*; *ancient*, *consentient*, pronounced *anshent*, *consenshent*.

Words in *lent* are accented on the last syllable but two, as *benevolent*; except when *l* is double; as *repellent*; and to this also *excellent* is an exception, being accented on the first.

All words in *ment* not derived, have the accent on the last syllable but two; as *testament*.

In *ay*.

Compound words of two syllables have the accent on the last; as *delay*, *holiday*.

In *cy*.

Words in *cy* are usually nouns derived from verbs, nouns or adjectives, and retain the accent of their primitives; as *intimacy*, from *intimate*.

In words not derived, the accent is back on the third or fourth syllable; as *democracy*, *necromancy*.

Poly syllables in gy.

These are also accented on the last syllable but two; as *prodigy*, *chronology*. In this termination *g* is soft unless preceded by another *g*; as *joggy*, when it is hard.

In *ny*.

Trisyllables ending in *ny* are accented on the first; as *calumny*. Poly syllables on the first; as *matrimony*; except *anemony*, *hexagony*, *cosmogony*, *monotony*, &c. which have the accent on the letter immediately preceding *on*.

In *ry*.

Trisyllables in *ry* have the accent on the last but two; as *diary*; poly syllables on the last but three: as *epistolary*. But *carravansary*, *dispensary*, *anniversary*, *testamentary*, *parliamentary*, are accented on the last but two. *Adversary*, *commentary*, *momentary*, *voluntary*, on the first.

In words of four syllables, with the half accent on the last but one, the termination *ary* is sounded *erry*; thus *momentary* is pronounced *momenterry*.

In *ery*.

These have generally the accent on the last syllable but two; except *deletary*, *monastery*, *baptistery*, where it is on the first. *Ery* is always sounded *erry*.

Terminations of the plural number, and of Verbs, In es.

When *es* form a distinct syllable, as is always the case after *sh*, *ch*, *x*, *s*, *e*, *g* and *z*, it is pronounced *iz*; as *brushes*, *churches*, *boxes*, *houses*, *places*, *sages*, *freezes*; pronounced *brushiz*, *churchiz*, *boxiz*, *houseiz*, *placeiz*, *sageiz*, *freezeiz*. But if *es* follow other letters *e* is silent, and *s* sounds like *c* or *z*.

S sounds like *c* after the following letters:

f, as in *stuffs*, *t*, as in *shuts*.

k, as in *packs*. *r*

p, as in *hopes*. *th*, as in *truths*.

And if *e* precedes *s*, it alters not the sound of *s*; as *hopes*, where *e* is silent.

S sounds like z, after the following letters :

b, as in robs,	pronounced robz
d, as in beds	bedz
g, as in rags	ragz
l, as in seals	sealz
m, as in trims	trimz
n, as in wins	winz
r, as in wars	warz
v, as in leaves	leavez
th, as in tithes	tithz
ng, as in songs	songz.

And if *e* precedes *s*, it alters not the sound, as is observable in the word *leaves*, for *e* is silent.

ay, as in delays,	pronounced delaze
oe, as in foes	foze
ue, as in glues	gluze
ow, as in glows	gloze
ow, as in vows	vowze
ew, as in screws	scruze
aw, as in laws	lawz
ay, as in prays	praze
oy, as in boys	boyz

The termination *ies* unaccented is invariably pronounced *iz*; thus, *glories*, *vanities*, *varies*, are pronounced *gloriz*, *vanitiz*, *variz*.

If the termination is accented, or if it is a monosyllable, it is pronounced *ize*, the accent falling on *i*; thus, *denies*, *complies*, *dies*, are pronounced *denize*, *complize*, *dize*.

Half Accent.

When the full accent is on the first syllable, there is generally a half accent on the third.

When the full accent is on the second, the half accent is on the fourth.

It is a general rule that every third syllable has some degree of accent, and in few or no words are there more than two succeeding syllables unaccented.

AN EASY STANDARD INDEX OR KEY.

<i>Long.</i>			<i>Oo proper.</i>		
1	1	1	6	6	6
a	name,	late	o or oo	move	room
e or ee	here,	feet	<i>Oo short.</i>		
i	time,	find	7	7	7
o	note,	fort	oo	books	stood
u or ew	tune,	new	u	hush	full
y	dry,	defy	<i>Short u.</i>		
<i>Short.</i>			9	9	9
2	2	2	i	sir	bird
a	man,	hat	o	come	love
e	men,	let	e	her	
i	pit,	pin	<i>Long a.</i>		
u	tun,	but	10	10	10
y	glory,	Egypt	e	there	vein
<i>Broad a or aw.</i>			<i>Long e.</i>		
3	3	3	11	11	11
a	bald	tall	i	fatigue	pique
o	cost	fought	oi	} diphthong; voice, joy	
aw	law		oy		
<i>Flat a.</i>			ou	} diphthong; loud, now	
4	4	4	ow		
a	ask	part			
<i>Short aw.</i>					
5	5	5			
a	what	was			
o	not	from			

Explanation of the above Index.

A figure stands as the invariable representative of a certain sound. The figure 1, represents the long sound of the letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, or *ew*, and *y*; number 2, the short sound of the same characters; number 3, marks the sound of broad *a*, as in *ball*; number 4, represents the sound of *a*, in *father*; number 5, represents the short sound of broad *a*, as in *not*, *what*; number 6, represents the sound of *o* in *move*, commonly expressed by *oo*; number 7, represents the short sound of *oo* in *root*, *bush*; number 9, represents the sound of *u* short, made by *e*, *i*, and *o*, as in *her*, *bird*, *come*, pronounced *bur*, *burd*, *cum*; number 10 represents the first sound of *a*, made by *e*, as in *their*, *vein*, pronounced *thare*, *vane*; number 11, represents the French sound of *i*, which is the same as *e* long. See table 34th.

The sounds of the diphthongs *oi* and *ou* are not represented by figures; they have one invariable sound, and are placed before

the words where they occur in the tables.

Silent letters are printed in Italic characters. Thus in *head*, *goal*, *build*, *people*, *dumb*, *fight*, the Italic letters have no sound.

S, when printed in Italic is not silent, but pronounced like *z* as in *devise* pronounced *devize*.

The letter *e* at the end of words of more syllables than one, is almost always silent; but serves often to lengthen a foregoing vowel as in *bid bide*; to soften *c* as in *notice*, or to soften *g*, as in *bomage*; or to change the sound of *th* from the first to the second, as in *batb*, *bathe*. In the following work, when *e* final lengthens the foregoing vowel, that is, gives it its first sound, it is printed in a Roman character, as in *fate*; but in all other cases it is printed in Italic. *Gb* have the English sound as in *charm*; except in the 33d and 34th tables.

The sounds of *th* in *this* and *thou*, are all distinguished in the 12th and 32d tables; except in numerical adjectives. See the 51st table.

The sound of *aw* is invariably that of broad *a*, and that of *ew* nearly the same as *u* long.

N. B. Although one character is sufficient to express a simple sound, yet the combinations *ee*, *aw*, *ew*, *oo*, are so well known to express certain sounds, that it was judged best to print both letters in Roman Characters. *Ck* and *fs* are also printed in Roman characters, though one alone would be sufficient to express the sound.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is one letter, or so many letters as can be pronounced at one impulse of the voice; as, *a*, *band*.

Spelling is the art of dividing words into their proper syllables, in order to find their true pronunciation.

GENERAL RULES.

The best way of dividing words for children, is to divide them so as naturally to lead the learner into a right pronunciation.*

Monosyllables are words of *one* syllable.

Disyllables are words of *two* syllables.

Trisyllables are words of *three* syllables.

Poly-syllables are words of *many* syllables.

Accent is the force or stress of voice that is laid upon any letter

* This is Dr. Lowth's idea of spelling, and the sentiments of several literary gentlemen in America, upon whose authority I have ventured to reject all particular rules, and to divide the syllables as nearly as possible as the words are pronounced.

of a word; as *de-liv-er*, where the accent is on the letter *v* of the second syllable.

Emphasis is a stronger force or percussive of the voice laid upon some significant words in a sentence.

Accent regards some particular syllable or letter of a word; *emphasis* regards some particular words of a sentence.

Cadence is a lower or weaker expression of the voice at the close of a sentence.

Quantity is the time of pronouncing a syllable.

The *unaccented* syllables of words are pronounced in half the time of the long accent.

When the accent falls on a *vowel* it is *long*, as in *glo-ry*, *bo-ly*.

When the accent falls on a *consonant*, the *vowel* of that syllable is *short*, as in *cred-it*, *clust-er*.

All the vowels in the unaccented syllables are short, as in *fu-tu-ri-ty*, where all the vowels except *u* in the second syllable, are short. *U* in the first syllable has indeed its first sound, but is short and weak.

P. S. The author is very sensible that the preceding rules, &c. are not within the capacities of young beginners. Children of eight or ten years of age may undoubtedly be taught to understand and use them with advantage. But they are rather designed for the master than the scholar; for if all instructors pronounced words with correctness and uniformity, there would be little danger that their pupils would acquire vicious habits of pronunciation.

Note, The name of the letter *r*, that is *ar*, has led the common people to pronounce *mercy*, *service*, &c. *marey*, *sarvice*. To prevent this, it is named in this work *er*.



THE ALPHABET.

<i>Roman Letters.</i>		<i>Italic.</i>		<i>Names of the Letters.</i>
a	A	<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>	a
b	B	<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>	b
c	C	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	ce
d	D	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	de
e	E	<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>	e
f	F	<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>	ef
g	G	<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>	ge
h	H	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	aytch or he
i	I	<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>	i
j	J	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	ja
k	K	<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>	ka
l	L	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>	el
m	M	<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>	em
n	N	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	en
o	O	<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>	o
p	P	<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>	pe
q	Q	<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>	cu
r	R	<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>	er
fs	S	<i>fs</i>	<i>S</i>	es
t	T	<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>	te
u	U	<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>	u
v	V	<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>	ve
w	W	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	double u
x	X	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>	eks
y	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	wi or ye
z	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>	ze
8*		8		and

Double Letters.

ct, ff, ffi, fl, fi, ff, fk, fb, fh, fi, fl, fi, fi, ft.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*. Child-
dren should therefore be taught to call it *and*; not *and* per se.

TABLE I.

LESSON I.

ba be bi bo bu by
 ca ce* ci co cu cy*
 da de di do du dy
 fa fe fi fo fu fy
 ka ke ki ko ku ky

LESSON II.

ga ge gi go gu gy
 ha he hi ho hu hy
 na ne ni no nu ny
 ra re ri ro ru ry
 ta te ti to tu ty
 wa we wi wo wu wy

LESSON III.

ab eb ib ob ub
 ac ec ic oc uc
 ad ed id od ud
 af ef if of uf
 al el il ol ul

LESSON IV.

ag eg ig og ug
 am em im om um
 an en in on un
 ap ep ip op up
 as es is os us
 av ev iv ov uv
 ax ex ix ox ux

LESSON V.

bla ble bli blo blu
 cla cle cli clo clu
 pla ple pli plo plu
 fla fle fli flo flu
 sha she shi sho shu

LESSON VI.

bra bre bri bro bru
 cra cre cri cro cru
 pra pre pri pro pru
 gra gre gri gro gru
 pha phe phi pho phu

* A Child should be taught to pronounce *ce, ci, cy*, like *se, si, sy*.

TABLE II.

Words of Three and Four Letters.

N. B. The following columns are to be read downwards or across the page, at the discretion of the instructor.

A figure placed over the first word, marks the sound of the vowel in all that follow in that column.

LESSON I.

² bag	² big	³ bog	² bug	² den	² cap	² bit	³ dot
fag	dig	dog	dug	hen	gap	cit	get

² cag	² fig	⁵ fog	² hug	² men	² lap	² hit	⁵ hot
gag	jig	hog	lug	pen	map	pit	jot
hag	pig	jog	mug	ten	rap	fit	lot
rag	wig	log	tug	wen	tap	wit	not

LESSON II.

² Man	⁵ fob	² bad	² bed	² bid	⁵ fop	² bet	² but
can	job	had	fed	did	hop	get	cut
pan	mob	lad	led	lid	lop	let	hut
ran	rob	mad	red	hid	mop	met	nut
van	fob	fad	wed	rid	top	yet	put

LESSON III.

² Belt	² gilt	² band	² bled	² brag	⁵ clod	² brad
melt	hilt	hand	bred	drag	plod	clad
felt	milt	land	fled	flag	shod	glad
pelt	jilt	saad	shed	stag	trod	shad

LESSON IV.

² Clog	² glut	² blab	² chub	² damp	² bump	² bend
flog	shut	drab	club	camp	jump	lend
frog	smut	crab	drub	lamp	lump	mend
grog	flut	scab	rub	ramp	pump	send

LESSON V.

¹ Bind	¹ bold	³ call	² bill	² bent	² best	² brim
find	hold	fall	fill	dent	left*	grim
mind	fold	gall	hill	lent	nest	skim
kind	fold	hall	kill	sent	jest	swim
wind	gold	tall	mill	went	pest	trim

* Not *least*.

AN EASY STANDARD

L E S S O N VI.

Lace	dice	fade	bide	cage	bake	dine
mace	mice	bade	ride	page	cake	fine
trace	nice	made	fide	rage	make	pine
pace	rice	wade	wide	wage	wake	wine

L E S S O N VII.

Gale	cape	pipe	cope	dire	date	drive
pale	rape	ripe	hope	hire	hate	five
fale	tape	wipe	rope	fire	fate	hive
vale	ape	type	pope	wire	grate	rive

L E S S O N VIII.

Cote	file	dame	fare	bore	bone	noſe
mote	bile	fame	mare	fore	cone	doſe
note	pile	came	rare	tore	hone	hoſe
vote	vile	name	tare	wore	tone	roſe

T A B L E III.

L E S S O N I.

Blank	bluſh	fleet	brace	price	brine
bank	fluſh	ſheet	chace	ſlice	ſhine
frank	pluſh	ſtreet	grace	pace	ſwine
prank	cluſh	greet	ſpace	twice	twine

L E S S O N II.

Band	bleſs	crime	broke	blade	blame
grand	dreſs	chime	choke	ſpade	ſhame
ſtand	preſs	prime	cloke	trade	ſhame
ſtrand	ſtreſs	ſlime	ſmoke	ſhade	frame

LESSON III.

¹ Brake	¹ blare	¹ brave	² hence	² mince	¹ bleed
drake	glare	crave	fence	since	breed
flake	share	grave	pence	pince	speed
spake	snare	flave	sense	rince	steed

LESSON IV.

² And	² ill	¹ age	² his	² rich	² less	¹ duke	¹ life
act	ink	aim	has	held	mess	mule	wife
apt	fact	aid	hast	gift	kiss	rule	safe
ell	fan	ice	hath	dull	miss	time	bade
ebb	left	ale	add	till	tush	tune	save
egg	felf	ace	elf	will	hush	mute	here
end	else	ape	pen	well	desk	maze	robe

TABLE IV.

Easy Words of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

When the stress of voice falls on a vowel, it is necessarily long, and is marked by the figure 1. When the stress of the voice falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is necessarily short, and is marked figure 2.

No figures are placed over the vowels in unaccented syllables, because they are all short. It must be observed, however, that in unaccented terminating syllables, almost all vowels are pronounced like *i* and *u* short, thus:

al is pronounced *ul* rural rural
et *it* fillet fillit

This is the general rule in the language, originating doubtless, from this cause; that short *i* and *u* are pronounced with a less apperture or opening of the mouth, with less exertion of the organs, and consequently with more ease than the other vowels in these terminating syllables: for in order to pronounce them rightly, nothing more is requisite than to lay a proper stress of the voice on the accented syllable, and pronounce the unaccented syllables with more ease and rapidity. When any of these terminations are accented, as some of them are, the vowel retains its own sound; as *compel*, *lament*, *depress*, &c.

The figures are placed over the vowels of the accented syllables; and one figure marks all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by another figure.

B	li-ar	tra-der	buf-fer
A -ker	li-on	o ti-dings	bur-gefs
bri-er	ma-ker	to-ry	car-rot
ci-der	o mo-difh	to-tal	o chan-nel
cra-zy	o mo-ment	tri-al	o chap-man
cri-er	ne-gro†	tru-ant	o chap-ter
cru-el	o-ver	tu-mult	o chat-ter
dan-ger	pa-gan	tu-tor	o chil-dren
di-al	pa-per	o va-cant	o chil-ly
di-et	pa-pift	o va-grant	o cin-der
du-ty	pi-lot	va-ry	cut-ter
dy-er	ph-ant	vi-per	dif-fer
dra-per	po-et	vi-tal	din-ner
fa-tal	o pre-cept	vo-cal	drum-mer
fe-ver	o pru-dent	wa-fer	el-der
fi-nal	qui-et	wa-ger	em-bers
o fla-grant	ra-ker	o wa-ges	em-blem
flu-ent	re-al	wo-ful	en-ter
fru-gal	ri-der		fac-tor
fu-el	ri-ot	ab-bot	fag got
glo-ry	ru-by	ac-tor	fan-cy
gi-ant	ru-in	ad-der	fan-tom
gra-vy	ru-ler	ad-vent	fat-ling
gru-el	ru-ral	al-lum	fer-ret
ho-ly	o fa-cred	am-ber	fil-let
o hu-man*	o fe-cret	an-gel†	flan-nel
i-cy	sha-dy	bal-lad	flat-ter
i-dol	fi-lent	bank-er	flut-ter
i-vy	fo-ber	ban-ter	fran-tic
ju-ry	spi-der	bap tift	fun-nel
ju-lep	fto-ry	bat-ter	gal-lop
la-dy	o ftu-dent	bet-ter	gam-mon
la-zy	ftu-pid	bit-ter	gan-der
le-gal	ta-per	blun-der	gar-ret

* Not yuman.

† not negur.

† not anegul.

gen-try	ma-tron	fat-tin	tim-ber
gib-bet	mem-ber	scan-dal	trench-er
gip-fy	mer-ry	scat-ter	trum-pet
glim-mer	mil-ler	fel-dom†	tum-bler
glit-ter	mit-ten	self-ish	tur-key
gul-let	mur-der	sen-tence	vel-lum
gun-ner	mud-dy	shat-ter	vel-vet
gul-set	mur-mur	shap-berd	ves-sel
gut-ter	mut-ter	shil-ling	vic-tim
ham-let	num-ber	fig-nal	vul-gar
han-sel	nut-meg	fil-ver	ug-ly
hap-py	on-ly	fin-ner	ul-cer
hin-der*	pam-per	flat-tern	un-der
hun-dred	pan-nel	flen-der	up-per
hun-ter	pan-try	slum-ber	ut-most
in-sect	pat-tern	smug-gler	ut-ter
in-step	pat-ron	spin-net	wed-ding
in-to	pen-cil	spi-rit	wil-ful
jest-er	pen-ny	splen-did	wil-ling
ken-nel	pep-per	splen-dor	wis-dom
kin-dred	pil-lar	splin-ter	4
king-dom	pil-fer	stam-mer	art-lefs
kinf-man	pil-grim	sub-ject	art-ist
lad-der	plum-met	sud-den	af-ter
lan-tern†	pup-py	suf-fer	5
lap-pet	ram-mer	sul-len	chop-per
lat-ter	ran-som	sul-try	com-ment
let-ter	rec-tor	sum-mon	com-mon
lim-ber	rem-nant	tal-ly	con-duct
lim-ner	ren-der	tan-ner	con-cord
lit-ter	ren-net	tat-ler	con-gress
luc-ky	rub-bish	tem-per	con-quest
mam-mon	fad-dler	ten-der	con-sul
man-na	sal-lad	ten-dril	con-vert
man-ner	fan-dy	ten-ter	doc-tor

*Not Hender. †Not Lantorn. ‡Not Sildom || Not Sperrit.

drof-fy	jol-ly	fol-tish	per-fect†
dol-lar	mot-to	2	per-son
fod-der	on-set	cler-gy	fer-mon
fol-ly	of-fer	er-rand*	fer-pent
fop-pish	of-fice	her-mit	fer-vant
hor-rid	pot-ter	ken-nel	ver-min
joc-ky	rob-ber	mer-cy†	

*Not Arrant. † Not Marcy, Perfect. &c.

TABLE V.

Easy Words of Two Syllables, accented on the Second.

N. B. In general, when a vowel in an unaccented syllable stands alone, or ends a syllable,* it has its first sound as in *pro-tect*; yet, as we do not dwell upon the vowel, it is short and weak. When the vowel, in such syllables, is joined to a consonant, it has its second sound; as *ad-dress*.

A -Base	con-jure	e-lope	in-vite
a-bide	con-sume	en-dure	mis-name
a-dore	cre-ate	en-force	mis-place
a-like	de-cide	en-gage	mis-rule
al-lude	de-clare	en-rage	mis-take
a-lone	de-duce	en-rol	mo-rose
a-maze	de-fy	en-sue	par-take
as-pire	de-fine	en-tice	per-spire
a-tone	de-grade	en-tire	po-lite
at-tire	de-range	e-vade	pre-pare
be-fore	de-note	for-sworn	pro-mote
be-have	de-pute	fore-seen	re-bate
be-hold	de-rive	im-brue	re-buke
com-ply	dis-like	im-pale	re-cite
com-pute	dis-place	in-cite	re-cline
com-plete	dis-robe	in-flame	re-duce
con-fine	dis-taste	in-trude	re-late
	di-vice	in-sure	re-ly

* But if a vowel unaccented ends the word, it has its second sound as in *cit-y*

re-mind	cor-rect	in-struct	trans-cend
re-plete	cor-rupt	in-vest	trans-gress
re-verē	de-duct	mis-give	trans-plant
se-duce	de-fect	mis-print	tre-pan
sub-lime	de-fend	mis-trust	un-apt
su-pine	de-press	mo-lest	un-bend
su-preme	de-tect	neg-lect	un-fit
sur-vive	di-rect	ob-struct	un-hinge
tra-duce	dis-band	oc-cur	un-hurt
trans-late	dis-miss	of-fence	un-man
un-bind	dis-sent	o-mit	
un-told	dis-tinct	op-press	de-bar ⁴
un-fo d	dis-trust	per-mit	de-part
un-glue	dis-tract	por-tend	dis-arm
un-kind	dis-turb	pre-tend	dis-card
un-lace	ef-fect	pre-dict	em-balm
un-ripe	e-mit	pro-ject	em-bark
un-safe	en-rich	pro-tect	en-chant
	e-vent	pro-test	en-large
² ab-rupt	e-vince	re-cant	huz-za
ab-surd	ful-fil	re-fit	un-arm
ac-cept	fi-nance	re-lax	un-bar
ad-dict	gal-lant	re-mit	
ad-dress	him-self	re-press	ab-hor ⁵
ad-mit	im-pend	re-tract	re-volve
a-mend	im-plant	re-trench	re-volt
a-midst	im-press	ro-bust	des-pond
as-cend	im-print	ro-mance	un-lock
be-set	in-camp	se-dan	
ca-nal	in-cur	se-lect	con-cert ²
col-lect	in-dent	sub-ject	de-fer
com-pel	in-sect	sub-mit	di-vert*
con-duct	in-sest	sub-tract	in-verse
con-tend	in-flict	sus-pense	in-vert
con-tent	in-still	trans-act	*Not di-vart,&c.

per-vert
per-verſe

re-fer
con-fer

de-ter
in-fer

in-ter

TABLE VI.

Easy Words of Three Syllables; the full Accent on the First, and a weak Accent on the Third.

C RU-ci-fix	al-co-ran	dig-ni-ty	in-cre-ment
cru-el-ty	an-i-mal	dil-i-gent	in-di-go
de-cen-cy	an-nu-al	div-i-dend	in-duſ-try
di-a-dem	ac-ci-dent	dul-ci-mer	in-fan-cy
di-a-mond	al-i-ment	ec-fla-cy	in-fan-try
di-a-le&	ad-a-mant	ed-i-tor	in-fi-del
dra-pe-ry	am-i-ty	ef-fi-gy	in-stru-ment
droll-e-ry	am-nes-ty	el-e-ment	in-te-ger
du-ti-ful	ar-ro-gant	el-e-gy	in-tel-lect
flu-en-cy	bar-rit-ter	em-baſ-ſy	in-te-reſt
i-ro-ny	but-te-ry	eb-o-ny	in-ter-val
i-vø-ry	ben-e-fit	em-bry-o	juſ-ti-fy
la-zi-neſs	big-a-my	em-e-rald	leg-a-cy
li bra-ry	big-ot-ry	em-pe-ror	len-i-ty
lu-na-cy	but-ter-fly	en-e-my	lep-ro-cy
no-ta-ry	cal-i-co	en-mi-ty	lev-i-ty
nu-me-ral	cal-en-der	en-ti-ty	lib-e-ral
nu-tri-ment	cab-i-net	ep-i-gram	lib-er-ty
o-ver-plus	can-iſ-ter	ef-cu-lent	lig-a-ment
po-et-ry	can-i-bal	ev-e-ry	lin-e-al
pri-ma-cy	can-o-py	fac-ul-ty	lit-a-ny
pri-ma-ry	cap-i-tal	fac-to-ry	lit-e-ral
pu-ri-ty	chaſt-i-ty	fam-i-ly	lit-ur-gy
re-gen-cy	cin-na-mon	fel-o-ny	lux-u-ry
ru-di-ment	cit-i-zen	feſ-ti-val	man-i-feſt
ſe-cre-cy	clar-i-fy	fin-ic-al	man-i-fold
ſcru-ti-ny	claf-fi-cal	fiſh-e-ry	man-ner-ly
ſi-mo-ny	clem-en-cy	gal-lant-ry	mar-i-ner
ſtu-pi-fy	cler-i-cal	gal-le-ry	med-i-cal
tu-te-lar	cur-ren-cy	gar-ri-ſon	mel-o-dy
ty-ran-ny	cyl-in-der	gen-e-ral	mem-o-ry
va-can-cy	den-i-zen	gun-ne-ry	meſ-ſen-ger
va-gran-cy	det-ri-ment	hap-pi-neſs	mil-le-ner
2	diſ-fi-dent	her-ald-ry	min-e-ral
ad-mi-ral	diſ-fer-ent	im-ple-ment	min-iſ-ter
	diſ-fi-cult	im-pu-dent	muſ-cu-lar

myf-te-ry	rev-er-end	vag-a-bond	oc-cu-py
nat u-ral	rit-u-al	van-i-ty	of-fi-cer
pan o-ply	riv-u-let	vic-to-ry	or-a-tor
par-a-dox	fac-ra-ment	vil-la-ny	or-i-gin
par-a-gon	fal-a-ry	vin-e-gar	or-na-ment
par-al-lax	fat-if-fy	ur-gen-cy	or-re-ry
par-al-lel	fec-u-lar	wag-gow-er	ot-to-man
par-a-pet	fed-i-ment	wil-der-ness	pol-i-cy
par-i-ty	fen-a-tor	4	pol-i-tic
pat-ri-ot	fen-ti-ment	har-bin-ger	pop-u-lar
ped-ant-ry	fen-ti-nel	har-mo-ny	pov-er-ty
ped-i-gree	sev-er-al	harp-si-chord	prob-i-ty
pen-al-ty	fil-la-bub	5	prod-i-gal
pen-u-ry	fin-i-lar	cod-i-cil	prod-i-gy
pest-i-lent	fin-gu-lar	col-o-ny	prom-i-nent
pil-lo-ry	fin-ef-ter	com-e-dy	prop-er-ty
prac-ti-cal	flip-pe-ry	com-ic-al	prof-o-dy
prin-ci-pal	tub-li-dy	con-jugal	prot-est-ant
pub-lic-an	fum-ma-ry	con-ti-nent	quan-da-ry
punc-tu-al	sup-ple-ment	con-tra-band	2
pun-gen-cy	fym-ine-try	con-tra-ry	cer-ti-fy*
pyr-a-mid	tam-a-rind	doc-u-ment	mer-cu-ry
qua-dru-ped	tap-ef-try	drop-si-eal	per-fi-dy
qual-i-ty	tem-po-ral	glob-u-lar	per-ju-ry
quan-ti-ty	ten-den-cy	glof-sa-ry	per-ma-nent
rad-ic-al	ten-e-ment	hof-pi-tal	per-ti-nent
rar-i-ty	ter-ri-fy	lot-te-ry	ter-ra-gant
reg-u-lar	tes-ta-ment	mon-u-ment	
rem-e-dy	tit-u-lar	nom-i-nal	
rib-ald-ry	typ-i-cal	oc-cu-lar	

* Not fartify, mercury, &c.

TABLE VII.

Easy Words of Three Syllables accented on the Second.

A -Base-ment	al-lure-ment	a-tone-ment
a-gree-ment	ap-pa-rent	co-e-qual
al-li-ance	ar-ri-val	con-fine-ment
	a-maze-ment	de-ci-pher

D

de-co-rum	af-fect-ed	en-camp-ment
de-ni-al	ag-gress-or	e-quip-ment
de-cri-al	a-mend-ment	er-ra-tic
de-port-ment	ap-pa-rel	es-tab-lish
de-po-nent	ap-den-dix	hyf-ter-ic
dic-ta-tor	af-cen-dant	in-ces-sant
di-plo-ma	af-faf-fin	in-cle-ment
en-rol-ment	af-sem-bly	in-cum-beat
en-tice-ment	at-tach-ment	in-ha-bit
e-qua-tor	at-tend-ant	in-sip-ed
he-ro-ic	be-gin-ning	in-trin-sic
il-le-gal	be-wil-der	in-val-id
im-pru-dent	co-ha-bit	ma-lig-nant
oc-ta-vo	col-lect-or	mo-naf-tic
op-po-nent	con-sid-er	noc-tur-nal
po-ma-tum	con-tin-gent	pa-cif-ic
pri-me-val	con-tract-or	pe-dant-ic
re-ci-tal	de-cant-er	po-lem-ic
re-li-ance	de-lin-quent	pre-cept-or
re-qui-tal	de-liv-er	pro-hib-it
spec-ta-tor	de-mer-it	pro-lif-ic
sub-scri-ber	de-tach-ment	pro-tect-or
sur-vi-vor	di-lem-ma	pu-if-sant
tes-ta-tor	di-mi-nish	re-dund-ant
tes-ta-trix	dis-sent-er	re-fresh-ment
trans-la-tor	dis-tem-per	re-lin-quent
trans-pa-rent	dis-tin-guish	re-luc-tant
tri-bu-nal	di-ur-nal	re-mem-ber
ver-ba-tim	dog-ma-tic	re-ple-nish
vol-ca-no	do-mes-tic	re-plev-in
un-e-qual	dra-ma-tic	re-pug-nant
un-mind-ful	e-ject-ment	re-pub-lish
	em-bar-ras	ro-man-tic
a-ban-don	em-bel-lish	se-quest-er
ac-cus-tom	em-pan-nel	spe-ci-fic

OF PRONUNCIATION.

fur-ren-der		im-mor-al
to-bac-co	a-bo-lish	im-pos-tor
trans-cen-dant	ac-com-plish	im-prop-er
trans-gres-sor	ad-mon-ish	in-con-stant
tri-um-phant	as-ton-ish	in-sol-vent
um-brel-la	de-mol-ish	un-god-ly
	im-mo-dest	

TABLE VIII.

Easy Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First and Third.

A L-a-mode	o-ver-take	in-di-rect
dev-o-tee	re-con-cile	in-cor-rect
dis-a-gree	ref-u-gee	in-ter-mix
dom-i-neer	su-per-cede	o-ver-turn
im-ma-ture	su-per-scribe	o-ver-run
im-por-tune	vol-un-teer	re-col-lect
in-com-mode	un-der-mine	re-com-mend
in-ter-cede	ap-pre-hend	rep-re-hend
in-tro-duce	con-de-scend	su-per-add
mis-ap-ply	con-tra-dict	un-der-stand
mis-be-have	dis-pos-sess	un-der-sell

TABLE IX.

Easy Words of Four Syllables; the full Accent the First, and the half Accent on the Third.

L U-mi-na-ry	ac-ri-mo-ny	cer-e-mo-ny
mo-ment-a-ry	ad-mi-ral-ty	cus-tom-a-ry
nu-ga-to-ry	ad-ver-sa-ry	del-i-ca-cy
	al-i-mo-ny	dis-si-cul-ty
	al-le-go-ry	dil-a-to-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy	bre-vi-a-ry	ep-i-lep-sy

em-if-sa-ry	pref-a-to-ry	com ment-a-ry
ig-no-min-y	pur ga-to-ry	com-mis-sa-ry
in-ti-ma-cy	sal-u-ta-ry	con tro-ver-sy
in-tri-ca-cy	fanc-tu-a-ry	mon-af-te-ry
in-vent-o-ry	fec-re-ta-ry	ob-sti-na-cy
man-d'a-to-ry	fed-en-ta-ry	prom-if-so-ry
ma-tri-mo-ny	flat-u-a-ry	prom-on-to-ry
mis-cel-la-ny	sump-tu-a-ry	vo-lun ta-ry
mil i-ta-ry	ter-ri to ry	
pat-ri-mo-ny	tes-ti-mo-ny	
plan-et-a-ry	trib-u-ta-ry	mer-cen-a-ry
preb-end-a-ry		

The words het-e-ro-dox, lin-e-a-ment, pa-tri-ot-ism, sep-tu-a-gint, have the full accent on the first syllable, and the half accent on the last.

TABLE X.

Easy Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -e-ri al	fu-tu ri-ty	va-cu-i-ty
an-nu-i-ty	gram-ma-ri-an	va-ri-e-ty
ar-mo-ri-al	gra-tu-i-ty	ab-surd-i-ty
cen-tu-ri-on	his-to-r-ian	ac-tiv-i-ty
col-le-gi-al	li-bra-ri-an	ac-cess-a-ry
com-mu-ni-cant	ma-te-ri-al	ac-cess-o-ry
com-mu-ni-ty	ma-tu-ri-ty	ad-min-ist-er
con-gru-i-ty	me-mo-ri-al	ad-ver-si-ty
con-nu-bi-al	mer-cu-ri-al	a-dult-e-ry
cor-po-re-al	ob-scu-ri-ty	af-fin-i-ty
cre-du-li-ty	ob-du-ra-cy	a-nal-o-gy
cri-te-ri-on	pro-pri-e-ty	a-nat-o-my
e-le-gi-ac	se-cu-ri-ty	an-tag-o-nist
	so-bri-e-ty	ar-til-le-ry

a vid-i-ty	fi-del-i-ty	re-cip-ro-cal
bar-ba-ri-ty	for-mal-i-ty	re-pub-li can
bru-tal-i-ty	fru-gal-i-ty	fab-bat-ic-al
ca-lam i-ty	gram-mat-i-cal	fa-tan-i-cal
cap-ti-vi-ty	ha-bit-u-al	fcur-ril-i ty
ce-lib-a cy	hof-til-i-ty	fe-ve-ri-ty
ci-vil-i-ty	hu-man-i-ty	fig-nif-i-cant
cli-mac-ter-ic	hu-mil-i-ty	fe-ren-i-ty
co-in-ci-dent	i-den-ti-ty	fin cer-i-ty
col-lat-e-ral	im-men-fi-ty	fo lem-ni-ty
com-pa-ri-son	im-ped-i-ment	fu-prem-a-cy
com-pet-i-tor	ju-rid-ic-al	ter-ref-tri-al
com-pul-so-ry	le-vit-i-cal	tran-quil-i-ty
con-jec-tu-ral	lon-gev-i-ty	ty-ran-nic-al
con-spi-ra cy	ma-lev o-lent	va-lid i-ty
con-stit-u-ent	ma-lig-ni-ty	ve-nal-i-ty
de-cliv-i-ty	mil-len-ni-um	vi-cin-i-ty
de-lin-quen-cy	mo-ral-i-ty	
de-pra-vi-ty	mu-nif-i-cent	^s a-pol-o-gy
di-am-e-ter	na-tiv-i-ty	a-pos-ta-cy
dis-par-i-ty	ne-ces-si ty	af-trol-o-gy
di-vin-i-ty	no-bil-i-ty	af-tron-o-my
ef-fec-tu-al	nu-mer-ic-al	bi-og-ra-phy
e-lec-tri-cal	om-nip-o-tent	com-mod-i ty
em-pyr-e-al	par ti-cu-lar	con-com-i-tant
e-pif-co-pal	per-pet-u-al	de-moc-ra-cy
e-pit-o-me	po-lit-ic-al	de-spon-den-cy
e-quiv-a-lent	po-lig-a-my	e-con-o-my
e-quiv-o-cal	pos-ter-i-ty	ge-om-e-try
e-van-ge-list	pre-cip-i-tant	hy-poc-ri-cy
e-vent-u-al	pre-dic-a-ment	ma-jor-i ty
fa-tal-i-ty	pro-fun-di-ty	me-trop-o-lis
fer-til-i-ty	prof-per-i ty	mi-nor-i-ty
fel-tiv-i-ty	ra-pid-i-ty	mo-nop-o-ly

pre-dom-i-nate

pri-or-i-ty

tau-tol-o-gy

ver-bos-i-ty

ad-ver-si-ty²

di-ver-si-ty

e-ter-ni-ty

hy-per-bo-le

pro-ver-bi-al

sub-ser-vi-ent

TABLE XI.

Easy Words of Four Syllables, the full Accent on the Third, and the half Accent on the First.

AN-te-ce-dent^r

ap-pa-ra-tus

com-men-ta-tor

me-di-a-tor

fa-cer-do-tal

fu-per-i-^rorac-ci-dent-al²

ar-o-mat-ic

cal-i-man-co

de-tri-ment-al

en-er-get-ic

fun-da-ment-al

in-u-en-do

mal-e-fac-tor

man-i-fest-o

mem-o-ran-dum

or-ri-ent-al

or-na-ment-al

pan-e-gyr-ic

pred-e-ces-for

sci-en-tif-ic

sys-tem-a-tic^rcor-res-pon-dent⁵

hor-i-zon-tal

u-ni-ver-sal²

Having proceeded through tables, comprising easy words, from one to four syllables, let the learner begin the following tables, which consist of more difficult words. In these the child will be much assisted by a knowledge of the figures, and the use of the Italics.

If the instructor should think it useful to let his pupils read some of the easy lessons before they have finished spelling, he may divide their studies—let them spell one part of the day and read the other.

TABLE XII.

Difficult and irregular Monosyllables.

I would recommend this table to be read sometimes across the page to make children attentive to the different ways of expressing the same sound, &c.

B	ail	claim	flea	veal
BAR	hail	maim	key	weal
day	tail	waif	spray	zeal
hay	flail	stage	stay	peal
lay	snail	gauge	fray	beal
say	laird	plague	stray	ceal
may	aid	vague	gay	eel
pay	maid	bait	slay	staid
pray	stair	state	play	laid
sway	swear	great	beard	braid
fray	wear	gait	dail	air
clay	bear	wait	tail	chair
way	tear	plait	leap	fair
ray	brain	strait	neap	hair
bray	chain	graze	reap	pair
stray	grain	praise	cheap	squeal
slay	slain	raise	heap	beer
spay	train	baize	steel	peer
yea	rain	rase	kneel	deer
jail	main	maize	teal	fear
pail	plain	shave	feel	dear
sail	sprain	brave	keel	hear
rail	stain	knave	deal	rear
frail	twain	break	heal	veer
waile	vain	steak	meal	crear
mail	wain	be	peel	clear
nail	paint	pea	reel	shear
trail	quaint	sea	seal	steer
baile	aim	tea	steal	bier

year	plead	deaf	heat	sleeve
cheer	deem	leaf	teat	grieve
hear	seem	sheaf	beak	reeve
blear	cream	fief	leak	leave
ear	dream	lief	weak	lieve
fear	stream	neif	bleak	reave
smear	beam	plea	sneak	beeves
spear	trait	flee	speak	eaves
lain	haste	bee	freak	greaves
pain	paste	deep	squeak	freeze
strain	wait	keep	reef	sneeze
gain	chaste	weep	cheek	breeze
blain	taste	steep	wreak	ease
drain	traipse	sleep	fleak	squeeze
fain	change	creep	screek	cheese
faint	strange	sheep	shriek	frieze
taint	blaze	fleece	sleek	please
saint	steam	peace	streak	seize
tear	seam	cease	seen	tease
queer	gleam	lease	bean	speech
deed	scram	geese	clean	leach
feed	fleam	niece	mien	beach
need	fream	piece	queen	reach
weed	ream	grease	wcan	teach
bead	team	crease	keen	screech
lead	least	meet	glean	breach
read	feast	bleat	splean	bleach
feed	yeast	cheat	dean	each
creed	beast	treat	green	peach
heed	priest	meat	quean	field
mead	east	feat	yea	yield
knead	reef	feat	lean	shield
reed	grief	beat	mean	wield
bleed	brief	neat	heave	fiend
breed	chief	feet	cleave	league

OF PRONUNCIATION

teague	bright	snow	more	told
tweag	fight	stow	four	cold
leash	blight	strow	pour	mould
liege	fright	dough	door	port
siege	flight	hoe	floor	fort
dry	wight	stoe	roar	sport
bye	wright	mole	boar	court
fly	clime	pole	hoar	goad
cry	rhime	soal	oar	lead
sky	climb	foal	soar	toad
lie	smile	goal	oat	woad
die	stile	roll	boat	soap
eye	guile	poll	doat	froze
buy	mild	boll	goat	close
try	child	toll	moat	prose
fry	wild	soul	bloat	chose
pie	stride	scroll	float	coach
wry	bride	coal	joak	poach
high	guide	shoal	oak	roach
nigh	guise	bowl	croak	broach
figh	fro	prowl	cloak	folks
by	doe	stroll	foek	coax
fie	toe	troll	tone	foam
hie	bow	brogue	own	roam
vie	mow	rogue	known	comb
light	tow	vogue	groan	loam
might	row	most	blown	shorn
height	owe	post	flown	sworn
night	flow	host	mown	mourn
right	glow	ghost	sown	force
fight	blow	boast	moan	course
tight	slow	roast	loan	hoarse
flight	know	coast	shown	source
sight	grew	toast	old	soarse

board	yew	hence	stench	wink
hoard	chew	pence	quench	pink
goard	clew	fence	wench	cinque
sword	ewe	lapse	wrench	prism
holme	flue	flat	drench	schism
oaf	mew	gnat	fetch	chip
loaf	cure	lash	sketch	skip
due	pure	clash	wretch	ship
true	your	gnash	spend	strip
you	rude	strap	friend	scrip
glue	prude	wrap	blend	spin
sue	shrewd	shall	badge	chin
dew	crude	bled	fadge	twin
few	feud	dead	edge	skin
new	rheum	stead	hedge	guilt
lien	musc	read	wedge	built
view	bruise	tread	ledge	quilt
flew	use	bread	ledge	build
grew	cruise*	spread	sedge	drift
screw	spruce	shred	pledge	shift
brew	juice	head	dredge	swift
blew	use	cleansc	ledge	twist
drew	cruse†	realm	bridge	wrist
knew	luice	drachm	bilge	risque
crew	fruit	deck	helve	shrill
hew	bruit	neck	twelve	skill
strew	suit	peck	delve	spill
shew	mewl	check	valve	chill
slew	2	speck	guess	ditch
blue	jamb	wreck	breast	pitch
rue	lamb	meant	guest	witch
shrew	plaid	sense	sweat	twitch
spew	limb	tense	debt	niche
stew	gaunt	bench	stem	hinge
tew	dense	clench	phlegm	singe

* A voyage.

† A small cup.

cringe	dost	drudge	toft	spawn
fringe	^a	shrub	war	yawn
twinge	curl	scrub	for†	laud
glimfe	hurl	bulge	nor	fraud
since	churl	gurge	taught	broad
since	drum	furge	caught	cord
wince	dumb	purge	brought	lord
teint	crumb	plunge	fought	ward
brick	numb	curse	ought	gauze
stick	plumb	purse	wrought	cause
kick	much	³	fought	pause
wick	fuch	law	groat	clause
quick	touch	shaw	fraught	torch
spit	crutch	taw	naught	scorch
knit	burst	maw	form	gorge
twit	stuff	raw	storm	all
live	snuff	paw	swarm	tall
sieve	rough	saw	warm	fall
ridge	tough	awe	born	hall
¹	plump	gnaw	corn	gall
none	stump	straw	warn	pall
stone	trump	flaw	corse	ball
home	lurch	draw	horn	call
bolt	church	chaw	morn	wall
colt	young	claw	fawn	maul
jolt	gulph	craw	lawn	scrawl
bolt	nymph	haw	dawn	sprawl
dolt	hymn	jaw	pawn	squall
molt	judge	coft*	fawn	yawl
coat	grudge	loft	brawn	awl

* Perhaps *e* and *a* in the words *coft*, *born*, *warm*, &c. may be considered as coming more properly under figure 5: but the liquids that follow them have such an effect in lengthening the syllable, that it appears more natural to place them under figure 3. A similar remark applies to *a* in *bar*.

† These words, when unemphatical, are necessarily short.

hawl	calk	harp	half	marca
stall	daub	barl	calf	parch
small	bawd	card	laugh	starch
crawl	warp	lard	craft	harsh
brawl	wasp	guard	shaft	charge
bawl	want	pard	wast	large
caul		yard	raft	barge
drawl	⁴ sauce	branch	raught	farce
wart	balm	launch	aft	parse
fort	calm	staunch	hast	calve
short	palm	haunch	pant	halve
quart	psalm	blanch	grant	salve
snort	qualm	craunch	slant	gape
bald	alms	carp	ant	earn
scald	bask	harp	aunt	darn
off	cask	sharp	downt	farn
oft	ask	scarp	slaut	yarn
loft	mask	carve	haunt	bar
soft	task	starve	jaunt	far
cross	ark	arm	taunt	scar
drofs	bark	harm	vaunt	spar
mos	dark	charm	cast	star
lofs	hark	farm	past	tar
horse	mark	art	last	czar
corpse	lark	cart	blast	car
dwarf	park	dart	fast	char
cough	spark	hart	gaft	jar
trough	arc	mart	maft	mar
fork	shark	part	mafs	par
cork	stark	tart	pafs	barb
hawk	asp	stare	las	garb
balk	clasp	smart	brass	carle
walk	hasp	ehart	clafs	marle
talk	rasp	heart	glafs	snarl
chalk	gasp	staff	grafs	chance
stalk	grasp	chaff	arch	dance

OF PRONUNCIATION.

prance	bond	noon	groove	rook
lance	fond	loon	noose	shook
glance	pond	swoon	choose	croup
trance	wand	bourne	lose	wood
scarf	storm	poor	boose	stood
laste	wrong	tour	coze	good
	botch	moor	ouse	kood
dock	scotch	boor	coo	could
mock	mosque	cool	two	would
clock	blot	fool	do	should
shock	yacht	tool	shoe	wolf
knock	scoat	stool	loo	hoof
drop	halt	pool	woo	roof
crop	salt	spool	proof	loof
shop	malt	droop	woof	soon
swap	fault	scoop	loose	hoop†
wan	vault	troop	goose	coop
swan	false	loop	moose	poop
gone	bronze	soup	spoon	full
wash		group	roost	bull
swash	doom	hoop*		pull
watch	room	boot	root	wool
was	boom	coot	foot	bush
wast	loom	toot	shoot	push
knob	bloom	hoot	book	puss
swab	groom	moot	cook	
wad	womb	food	hook	earl
dodge	tomb	rood	look	pearl
lodge	broom	brood	took	skirt‡
bodge	spoon	mood	brook	verse
podge	beon	move	crook	fierce
fesse	moon	prove	flook	pierce

E

* To cry out, but more commonly spelt whoop.

† Of a cask.

‡ Under this figure, in the words *skirt, firm*

&c. *i* has the sound of second *e*.

tierce	wert	world	tete	quoif
herse	o	front	feint	ou & ow
terse	run	ront	veil	now
verge	fon	wont		cow
ferge	ton	dove	oi & oy	how
dirge	won	love	oil	bow
virge	done	shove	spoil	mow
vert	one*	glove	foil	fow
term	come	twirl	broil	vow
firm	some	dunce	toil	brow
germe	bomb	once†	foil	plow
iperm	clomb	monk	boil	hough
strip	rbomb	tongue	coil	flough
chip	dirt	birch	join	out
jerk	shirt	sponge	coin	stout
perk	flirt	o	loin	oust
fmerk	wort	beir	groin	trout
yerk	birt	trey	boy	gout
quirk	spirt	fley	joy	pout
herb	squirt	prey	toy	clout
verb	kirk	grey	coy	rout
fir	work	weigh	cloy	shout
myrrb	bird	eigh	buoy	spout
fern	word	neigh	point	scout
earn	first	rein	joint	doubt
yearn	worst	vein	voice	bout
earn	worse	feign	choice	drought†
stern	blood	deign	moist	our
kern	flood	skein	hoist	four
quern	fir	reign	joist	brown
search	her	eight	noise	crown
perch	stir	freight	quoit	drown
swerve	worm	streight	coif	frown

* Pronounced wun.

† Pronounced wunce.

‡ Pronounced drouth.

clown	spouse	hound	fowl	flounce
gown	drowse	pound	scowl	couch
town	cloud	round	cowl	vouch
house	crowd	found	growl	flouch
louse	loud	ground	howl	pouch
mouse	proud	wound*	bounce	gouge
douse	shroud	foul	ounce	
browse	bound	bowl	pounce	

* The fashionable pronunciation is *woond*; but I choose to follow analogy.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

The following have the first Sound of th, viz. as in thick, thin.

T growth	thank	thatch	filth
throw	thick	thill	frith
truth	thrift	third	plinth
youth	thumb	thrill	splinth
sneath	thump	thrust	,
heath	length	thwak	loth
both	strength	tilth	cloth
oath	breath	withe	moth
forth	death	doth	broth
fourth	health	smith	floth
three	wealth	thrust	troth
throat	threat	thrum	north
theme	hath	thread	thaw
thigh	rath	thrash	thought
thief	pith	depth	thorn
faith	with*	width	froth
blowth	theft	breadth	throll

* In this word *th* has its first sound before a consonant, as in *withstand*; and its second sound before a vowel, as in *without*, *with us*. But in other compound words, *th* generally retains the sound of its primitive.

thwart	garth	⁶	girth	thirl
warmth	lath	tooth	mirth	<i>ou</i>
⁴	wrath	through	⁹	fouth
fwat ^r	⁵	²	third	mouth
path	throb	earth	thirst	
hearth	throng	dearth	worth	
bath	thong	birth	month	

The following have the second Sound of th, as in thou.

¹	those	wreath	the	¹⁰
Thy	tithe	writhe	them	they
bathe	these	feethe	thence	there
lathe	though	breathe	than	their
swathe	thee	²	⁶	<i>ou</i>
clothe	lithe	this	booth	thou
loathe	hithe	that	smooth	mouth
meethe	blithe	then	foothe	
teeth*	thine	thus		

* The noun *teeth* has the first sound of *th*, and the verb *to teethe* its second sound. The same is observed of *mouth*, and *to mouth*. This is the reason why these words are found under both heads.

The words *mouth*, *moth*, *cloth*, *catb*, *patb*, *swath*, *batb*, *latb* have the first sound of *th* in the singular number, and the second in the plural.

N. B. Foreigners are very apt to pronounce *th* like *d* as, *dis* *dat*, for *this*, *that*. A little care will break this habit both in children and adults.

TABLE XIII.

Lessons of easy Words, to teach Children to read, and to know their Duty.

LESSON I.

NO man may put off the law of God.
 My joy is in his law all the day.
 O may I not go in the way of sin.
 Let me not go in the way of ill men.

II.

A bad man is a foe to the law.

It is his joy to do ill.

All men go out of the way.

Who can say he has no sin?

III.

The way of man is ill.

My son, do as you are bid.

But if you are bid, do no ill.

See not my sin, and let me not go to the pit.

IV.

Rest in the Lord, and mind his word.

My son, hold fast the law that is good.

You must not tell a lie, nor do hurt.

We must let no man hurt us.

V.

Do as well as you can, and do no harm.

Mark the man that doth well, and do so too.

Help such as want help, and be kind.

Let your sins pass, put you in mind to mend.

VI.

I will not walk with bad men; that I may not be
cast off with them.

I will love the law and keep it.

I will walk with the just and do good.

VII.

This life is not long, but the life to come has no
end.

We must pray for them that hate us.

We must love them that love not us.

We must do as we like to be done to.

VIII.

A bad life will make a bad end.

He must live well that would die well.

He doth live ill that doth not mend.

In time to come we must do no ill.

IX.

No man can say that he has done no ill.

For all men have gone out of the way.

There is none that doth good : no, not one.

If I have done harm, I must do it no more.

X.

Sin will lead us to pain and woe.

Love that which is good and shun vice.

Hate no man, but love both friends and foes.

A bad man can take no rest day nor night.

XI.

He that came to save us will wash us from all sin;
I will be glad in his name.

A good boy will do all that is just; he will flee
from vice; he will do good, and walk in the way of
life.

Love not the world, nor the things that are in the
world; for they are sin.

I will not fear what flesh can do to me; for my
trust is in him who made the world.

He is nigh to them that pray to him, and praise
his name.

XII.

Be a good child: mind your book; love your
school, and strive to learn.

Tell no tales; call no ill names; you must not lie,
nor swear, nor cheat, nor steal.

Play not with bad boys; use no ill words at play;
spend your time well; live in peace, and shun all
strife. This is the way to make good men love you,
and save your soul from pain and woe.

XIII.

A good child will not lie, swear nor steal. He

will be good at home, and ask to read his book, when he gets up, he will wash his hands and face clean; he will comb his hair, and make haste to school; he will not play by the way, as bad boys do.

XIV.

When good boys and girls are at school, they will mind their books, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in time of school.

When they are at church, they will sit, kneel or stand still; and when they are at home, will read some good book, that God may bless them.

XV.

As for those boys and girls that mind not their books, and love not church and school, but play with such as tell tales, tell lies, curse, swear and steal, they will come to some bad end, and must be whipt till they mend their ways.

TABLE XIV.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

¹ A -cre	dai-ly	hind-most	mea-zles
a-pron	dai-ly	hoar-y	ni-ter
bare-foot	dea-con	bu-mor	oat-meal
beast-ly	dot-age	jew-el	past-ry
brew-er	eve-ning	jui-cy	pi-ous
beau-ty	fa-vor	knave-ry	peo-ple
brok-en	fla-vor	knight-hood	plu-mage
boat-swain	fea-ture	li-ver	pa-rent
bow-sprit	fe-male	la-bor	pro-logue
brave-ry	for-ward	le-gion	quo-ta
ca-ble	grate-ful	may-or	rhu-barb
cheap-en	griev-ous	me-ter	ri-fle
	gno-mon	mi-ter	rogu-ish

re-gion	bus-tle	driv-en	hind-rance
sea-son	cam-el	dud-geon	hus-band
spright ly	cap-tain	dun-geon	hum-ble
sti- <i>fl</i> e	cen-sure	drunk-ard	husk-y
ste-ple	chap-el	dust-y	im-age
bol-ster	chal- <i>l</i> -en	ec-logue	in-stance
coul-ter	cher-ish	en-gine	in-ward
slave-ry	chim-ney	en-trails	isb-mus
shoul-der	car-ry	er-ror	jeal-ous
tai-lor	ear-riage	fash ion	jour-nal
trai-tor	cis-tern	fam-ish	judge-ment
trea-ty	ci-ty	fau-cet	knuc-kle
wea-ry	clam-our	fat-ten	knap-sack
wo-ful	clean-ly	fes-ter	lan-guage
wri-ter	cred-it	fer-riage	lan-gour
wain-scot	crev-ice	fid-dle	land-lord
6	crick-et	flag-on	le-vel
ab-sence	crust-y	frec-kle	lim-it
ab-bey	chryf-tal	frus-trate	lus-ter
am-ple	cup-board	fur-lough	lunch-eon
asb-ma	cus-tom	ges-ture	mad-am
an-cle	crib-bage	gante-lope	mal-ice
bal-ance	cul-ture	gin-gle	man-gle
bel-fry	cous-in	glis-ten	mas-tiff
bash-ful	cut-las	grand-eur	mel-on
bish-op	dam-age	grav-el	mer-it
blem-ish	dam-ask	grum-ble	min-gle
blus-ter	dam-fel	guin-ea	mis-tress
brim-stone	dam-son	gud-geon	mis-chief
brick-kiln	dan-druff	hand-ful	mus-ket
blud-geon	dac-tyl	hab-it	mus-lin
bel-lows	debt-or	has-soc	mus-ter
bis-cuit	dim-ple	hav-oc	mar-riage
brit-tle	dis-tance	heif-er	nev-er
buck-ram	dou-ble	heavy-y	nim-ble

pad-lock	scif-fors	ven-ture	morn-ing
pam-phlet	seven-night	vin-tage	mor-tal
pen-ance	ſcep-ter	viſ-it	mort-gage
peſ-ter	ſpec-ter	viſ-age	naugh-ty
phren-zy	ſcrib-ble	vict-uals	faw-yer
piſ-mire	ſcuſ-ſle	ven-geance	tor-ment
plan-et	ſin-ew	veni-ſon	wa-ter
pleaſ-ant	ſim-ple	vine-yard	⁴
peaſ-ant	ſin-gle	waiſt-coat	fau-cy
pin-cers	ſcep-tic	wed-lock	fau-cer
prat-tle	ſmug-gle	wick-ed	an-ſwer
pun-iſh	ſpan-gle	wran-gle	barb-er
puz-zle	ſpig-ot	wrap-er	brace-let
pic-ture	ſpit-tle	wreſ-tle	cart-er
pur-chaſe	ſpin-dle	wriſt-band	cham-ber
prac-tiſe	ſquad-ron	wea-pon	craft-y
<i>ph</i> biſ-ic	ſup-ple	wid-geon	char-coal
punch-con	ſub-tle	zeal-ot	ſlaſk-et
quick-en	ſtur-geon	zeal-ous	gar-land
quad-rant	ſur-geon	zeph-yr	ghaſt-ly
ram-ble	tal-ent	yeom-an	gar-ment
rap-id	tal-on	³	har-lot
rat-tle	tan-gle	bor-der	har-veſt
reb-el	tat-tle	cor-ner	jaun-dice
rel-iſh	tav-ern	ſlaugh-ter	mar-gin
rig-our	tempt-er	daugh-ter	mar-ket
riſ-en	ten-ant	au-tumn	maſ-ter
riv-er	til-age	for-treſs	mar-quis
riv-et	tip-ple	for-tune	par-cel
ruſ-ſle	treſ-paſs	gau-dy	par-don
reſ-in	trou-ble	geor-gic	par-lour
ſam-ple	twink-ling	gor-geous	part-ner
ſalm-on	trans port	lau-rel	paſ-ture
ſatch-el	trun-cheon	lord-ſhip	<i>p</i> ſalm-iſt
ſcab-bard	ven-om	haugh-ty	ſcar-let

flan-der	bon-or	bo-som	hon-ey
^s al-fo	knowl-edge	bush-y	sove-reign
al-way	hal-loe	wool-len	stir-rup
bon-fire	lodg-er	worst-ed	skir-mish
cob-ler	mod-est	cush-ion	shov-el
clof-et	mod-ern	bul-let	squir-rel
col-league	mon-strous	bul-lock	vir-gin
com-et	nov-el	bul-ly	wor-ship
com-rade	nov-ice	bul-wark	wan-der
con-quer	prof-fer	butch-er	¹⁰ hei-nous
cock-swain	prog-ress	coop-er	neigh bor
con-dait	prom-ise	cuck-oo	^{on}
cop-y	prof-pect	² ver-min	coun-cil
con-trite	prof-per	ver-dict	coun-ter
cof-fin	stop-page	ver-juice	coun-ty
doc-trine	spon-dee	vir-tue	dough-ty
flor-id	wan-der	ker-nel	drow-sy
fon-dle	wan-ton	³ con-jure	moun-tain
fore-head	war-rant	cov-er	show-er
frol-ic	squan-der	cir-cuit	flow-er
fal-chion	yon-der	fir-kin	bow-er
grog-ram	⁶ gloom-y	com-pass	pow-er
gos-lin	wo-man	com-fort	^{oy}
hogf-head	boo-by	bor-ough	voy-age
hom-age	⁷	dir-ty	
bon-est	bush-el	gov-ern	

T A B L E XV.

Proverbs, Counsels, and Maxims in Words of One Syllable.

I.

HOT love is soon cold.
Hope well and have well.

The best may mend.
 Look ere you leap.
 Soon hot soon cold.
 All is well that ends well.
 All cannot hit the mark
 Soft and fair goes far,
 Hold fast when you have it.
 Ill news will come too soon.
 Give an inch and take an ell.
 A good man is a wise man.

II.

A good cow may have a bad calf.
 You tell a tale to a deaf man.
 You have hit the nail on the head.
 You must not buy a pig in a poke.
 Help came when hope was gone.
 Two eyes see more than one.
 Time and tide will wait for no man.
 He is a fool that will not give an egg for an ox.
 You hold with the hare and run with the dogs.
 One may as well sit still as rise up and fall.
 As you brew so you must brake.
 A man may buy gold too dear.
 You cannot have more of the cat than her skin.
 You can spy a mote in his eye, but cannot see a beam
 in your own.
 He may well swim that is held up by the chin.

III.

A bird that *can* sing and *will not* must be made
 to sing
 An ill life has an ill end.
 When wine is *in*, wit is *out*.
 As you make your bed so you must lie.
 A cat may look on a king.
 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Wit once bought is worth twice taught.
A wise head makes a close mouth.
Let not your tongue cut your throat.
He that lies down with dogs, must rise up with fleas.
If once a man fall, all will tread on him.
There are more ways to the wood than one.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
As the old cock crows the young one learns.
When the sky falls we will catch larks.

IV.

The more haste the worse speed.
Love will creep where it dares not go.
Tread on a worm and it will turn.
You set the fox to guard the geese.
New lords new laws.
Fair words and foul play cheat both young and old,
Pride will have a fall.
He swims with the tide.
Out of sight out of mind.
Win gold and wear it.
Harm watch harm catch.
Hope keeps the heart whole.
Rome was not built in one day.
Fair words hurt not the mouth.
A burnt child dreads the fire.
Make hay while the sun shines.

V.

The tree is known by its fruit.
A new broom sweeps clean.
When the storm is past then comes a calm.
Look not a gift horse in the mouth.
Hear with both ears and then judge.
Do not think to catch old birds with chaff.
Haste makes waste, and waste brings want.

It is a base bird that fouls its own nest.
 A friend is not so soon got as lost.
 He that will not work should not eat.
 It is good to have two strings to one's bow.
 It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.
 No sweat no sweet ; no pains no gains ; no cross no crown.
 A man may love his house well, though he rides not on the ridge.

VI.

A wise man hath his tongue in his heart, but a fool hath his heart on his tongue.
 Be more apt to hear than to speak, and to learn than to teach.
 Youth, like the spring will soon be past.
 All is not gold that shines.
 What is bred in the bone stays long in the flesh.
 He that would thrive must rise at five.
 Do all you can to be good, and you will be so.
 Mark the man that doth well & walk thou in his ways.
 He that will not when he may,
 When he would he shall have nay.
 Let the time past put thee in the mind of the ill thou hast done, and do so no more.

VII.

The time will come when we must all be laid in the dust.

Keep thy tongue from ill, and thy lips from guile.
 Let thy words be plain, and true to the thoughts of the heart.

He that strives to vex or hurt thole that sit next to him, is a bad boy and will meet with foes, let him go where he will ; but he that is kind, and loves to live in peace will make friends of all that know him.

A clown will not make a bow or thank you when you give him what he wants ; but he that is well bred will do both.

He that speaks loud in school will not learn his own book well, nor let the rest learn theirs ; but those that make no noise will soon be wise, and gain much love and good will.

VIII.

Shun the boy that tells lies or speaks bad words ; or he would soon bring thee to shame.

He that does no harm shall gain the love of the whole school ; but he that strives to hurt the rest shall meet with his match,

He that lies in bed when he should go to school is not wise ; but he that shakes off sleep shall have praise.

He is a fool that does not choose the best boys when he goes to play ; for bad boys will cheat and lie, and swear, and strive to make him as bad as themselves.

Slight no man, for you know not how soon you may stand in need of his help.

IX.

If you have done wrong, own your fault ; for he that tells a lie to hide it, makes two.

He that tells the truth is a wise child ; but he that tells lies, will not be heard when he speaks the truth.

When you are at school, make no noise ; but keep your seat and mind your book ; for what you learn will do you good when you grow a man.

Play no tricks on them that sit next you ; for if you do, good boys will shun you as they would a dog that they knew would bite them.

He that hurts you at the same time that he calls you his friend, is worse than a snake in the grass.

Be kind to all men and hurt not thyself.

A wise child loves to learn his book ; but the fool would chooſe to play with toys.

X

Sloth keeps ſuch a hold of ſome clowns, that they lie in bed when they ſhould go to ſchool ; but a boy that wants to be wiſe will drive ſleep far from him.

Love him that loves his book, and ſpeaks good words and does no harm ; for ſuch a friend may do thee good all the days of thy life.

Be kind to all as far as you can ; you know not how ſoon you may want their help ; and he that has the good will of all that know him, ſhall not want a friend in the time of need.

If you want to be good, wiſe and ſtrong, read with care ſuch books as have been made by wiſe and good men ; think of what you read in your ſpare hours ; be brisk at play, but do not ſwear ; and waſte not too much of your time in bed.

TABLE XVI.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the Second.

A ſ-ſign	be-low	con ſtrain
a-c-quire	be-ſtow	de-ceive
a-baſe	be-hea	de ceit
a-buſe	con-ſign	de-creaſe
a-dieu	com-plaïn	de light
aſ-fair	cam-paign	de-poſe
aſ-fright	com-poſe	de-ſcribe
a-gainſt	con-dign	de-sign
ap-proach	con-ciſe	de-sire
ar-raign	con-ceit	de-viſe
a-riſe	con-ſuſe	diſ-claim

dis-courſe	re-ſign	de-bauch	,
diſ-may	ſup-poſe	per-form	a-bove
diſ-own	tran-ſcribe	re-ward	a-mong
diſ-play	tranſ-poſe	ſub-orn	be-come
diſ-poſe	un-cloſe	tranſ-form	be-love
en-cloſe	un-tie		10
en-croach	un-true	e-clat	con-vey
en-dear	up-right	ad-vance	ſur-vey
en-treat		a-far	in-veig ^b
ex-ciſe	ad-journ	a-larm	oi
ex-poſe	a-byſs	guit-ar	ap-point
in-creaſe	at-tack	in-graſt	a-noint
in dict	at-tempt	re-mark	a-void
im-pair	a venge	ſur-paſs	em broil
in-ſuſe	ad-ept	ca-tarr ^b	en-joy
in-ſcribe	be head	re-gard	de-ſtroy
ma-lign	be-twixt		de-coy
ob-tain	bur-leſque	ap-prove	pur-loin
o-paque	con-temn	a-mour	re-joice
per-tain	con-tempt	bab-oon	ſub-join
per-vaill	co-quette	baſ-foon	diſ-joint
per-ſcribe	e-nough	be-hoove	
pro-poſe	fi-neſſe	buſ-foon	ou
pur-ſuit	ga-zette	ca-noe	a-mount
pro-rogue	gro-teſque	car-touch	a-bout
re-ceive	har-angue	diſ-prove	com-pound
re-ceipt	im-burſe	a-looſ	con-found
re-courſe	qua-drille		diſ-count
re-pair	ſo-journ	im-merge	ac-count
re-poſe		im-merſe	pro-nouce
re-prieve	a-dorn	aſ-firm	pro-pound
re-ſtraint	a-broad	de ſert	ſur mount
re-ſume	be-cause	de-ſerve	al-low
re-tail	de-fraud		a bound

T A B L E XVII.

Words of Three Syllables ; the full Accent on the First, and the half Accent on the Third.

Note. In half accented terminations, *ate, ude, ure, ize, ute, ise, ule, uge, ide*, the vowel has its first sound generally, though not dwelt upon so long, or pronounced with so much force, as in the full accented syllables. But in the terminations *ice, ive, ile*, the vowel has generally its second sound, and the final *e* is superfluous, or only softens *c* ; as *notice, relative, juvenile*, pronounced *notis, relativ, juvenil*. In the former case the final *e* is in Roman ; and in the latter case in Italic.

D i-a-phragm	pa-gan-ism	ag-o-nize
du-pli-cate	pleu-ri-sy	al-ge-bra
di-a-logue	qui-e-tude	am-o-rous
e-go-ism	rheu-ma-tism	an-ec-dote
fa-vo-rite	ru-mi-nate	an-ti-quate
fen-ci-ble	scr-u-pu-lous	ap-ti-tude
fre-quen-cy	se-ri-ous	an-o-dyne
fu-gi-tive	su-i-cide	bev-e-rage
fea-si-ble	suit-a-ble	blun-der-buss
glo-ri-ous	va-ri-ous	cat-a-logue
he-ro-ism	u-ni-form	cal-cu-late
ju-bi-lee	u-su-ry	can-di-date
ju-ve-nile	² ad-jec-tive	can-dle-stick
live-li-hood	ag-gra-vate	car-a-way
lu-bri-cate	an-a-pæst	cel-e-brate
lu-cra-tive	an-i-mate	crit-i-cism
lu-di-crous	ap-pe-tite	court-e-sy
lu-mi-nous	al-ti-tude	cul-ti-vate
night-in-gale	ab-di-cate	dec-a-logue
nu-me-rous	ac-cu-rate	dec-o-rate
o-di-ous	ad-e-quate	ded-i-cate
pre-vious	ac-tu-ate	def-i-nite
		del-e-gate

der-o-gate	in-sti-gate	pres-by-ter
des-o-late	in-sti tute	pres-i-dent
des-po-tism	in-ti-mate	pris-on-er
des-pe-rate	jeal-ous-y	priv-i-lege
des-ti-tute	jeop-ar-dy	quer-u-lous
dem-a-gogue	jes-sa-mine	par-a-mour
ep-au-lette	las-si-tude	rail-le-ay
ep-i-logue	lat-i tude	ran-cor-ous
el-o-quence	lib-er-tine	rap-tur-ous
el-e-vate	lit-i-gate	rav-en-ous
em-pha-sis	mack-er-el	rec-ti-tude
em-u-lous	mag-ni tude	rel-a-tive
en-ter-prise	man-u script	ren-o-vate
en-vi-ous	mas-sa-cre	rep-ro-bate
ep-i-cure	med-i-cine	res-i-dence
es-ti-mate	med-i-tate	res-i-due
ex-cel-lence	mis-chiev-ous	ret-i-nue
fas-ci-nate	met-a-phor	rev-e-nue
fab-u-lous	musk-mel-lon	rev-er-ence
feb-ri-fuge	nour-ish-ment	rev-er-ent
fluc-tu-ate	ped-a-gogue	rhap-so-dy
fur-be-low	pal-li-ate	rhet-oric
gen-e-rous	pal-pa-ble	rid-i-cule
gen-tle-man	pal-pi-tate	fac-ri-fice
gen-u-ine	par-a-ble	fac-ri-lege
grad-u-ate	par-a-dise	sal-i-vate
gran-a-ry	par-a-digm	fas-sa-fras
hem-is-phere	par-a-phrase	sa-tir-ize
hes-i-tate	par-a-site	scav-en-ger
hand-ker-chief	pa-rent-age	scim-i-tar
hur-ri-cane	par-ox-ism	sen-si-ble
hyp-o-crite	par-ri-cide	sep-a-rate
im-age-ry	pen-te-cost	ser-a-phim
im-pi-ous	phy-si-cal	stad-t-hold-er
in-fam-ous	plen-i-tude	stim-u-late

OF PRONUNCIATION.

stip-u-late	ar-ma-ment	om-in-ous
stren-u-ous	ar-ti-fice	op-e-rate
sub-ju-gate	bay-o-net	op-po-site
sub-se-quent	bar-ba-rism	or-i-fice
sub-sti-tute	bar-ba-rous	prob a-ble
syn-a-gogue	car-di-mal	pop-u-lous
sim-i-le	car-pen-ter	pos-i-tive
scep-ti-cism	chan-cel-lor	pot-en-tate
syn-co-pe	chan-ce-ry	prof li-gate
sur-ro-gate	guar-di-an	proph-e-cy
syc-o-phant	ghast-li-ness	prof-e-cute
syl-lo-gism	lar-ce-ny	por-rin-ger
tan-ta-lize	mar-gin-al	prof-per-ous
tan-ta-mount	mas-quer-ade	prof-ti-tute
tel-e-scope	par-ti-san	sol-e-cism
ten-a-ble	phar-ma-cy	sol-i-tude
tim-or-ous	par-li-a-ment	soph-ist-ry
treach-e-rous	rasp-ber-ry	vol-a-tile
trip-li-cate	¹ al-der-man	roq-ue-laur
tur-pi-tude	al-ma-nac	² per-qui-site
vaf-sal-age	bot-a-ny	per-se-cute
vin-di-cate	col-lo-quy	per-son-age
bil-let-doux	com-pli-ment	ser-vi-tude
³ cor di-al	com-plai-fance	ter-mi-nate
cor-po-ral	con-sti-tute	firm a-ment
for-feit-ure	cor-o-ner	mir-a-cle
for-ti-tude	crock-e-ry	⁹ cir-cu-lar
for-tu-nate	lon-gi-tude	cir-cum-stance
fraud-u-lent	nom-i-nate	cir-cum-spect
laud-a-ble	ob li-gate	com-pa-ny
plau-si-ble	ob-lo-quy	come-li-ness
por-phy-ry	ob-sta-cle	gov-ern or
⁴ ar gu-ment	ob-sti-nate	gov-ern-ers
	ob-vi-ous	

oi
poign-an-cy
roy-al-ty

ou
coun-sel-lor
coun-ter-feit

coun-te-nance

TABLE XVIII.

LESSON I.

MY son, hear the counsel of thy father,
and forsake not the law of thy mother.

If sinners entice thee to sin, consent thou not.

Walk not in the way with them ; refrain
thy feet from their path : For their feet run
to evil, and make haste to shed blood.

II.

Be not wise in thine own eyes : but be
humble.

Let truth only proceed from thy mouth.

Despise not the poor, because he is poor,
but honor him, who is honest and just. En-
vy not the rich, but be content with thy for-
tune. Follow peace with all men, and let
wisdom direct thy steps.

III.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom.
She is of more value than rubies. Length of
days is in her right hand, and in her left hand
riches and honor. Her ways are pleasant, and
all her paths are peace. Exalt her, and she
shall promote thee : She shall bring thee to
honor when thou dost embrace her.

IV.

The ways of virtue are pleasant, and lead
to life ; but they who hate wisdom love death.

Therefore pursue the paths of virtue and peace, then safety and glory will be thy reward. All my delight is upon the saints that are in the earth, and upon such as excel in virtue.

TABLE XIX

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -chieve-ment	ad ven-ture	ex-cheq-uer
ac-qaint-ance	ap-pren-tice	es-cut-cheon
ap-prais'er	au-tum-nal	ho-san-na
ar-rear-age	bis-sex-tile	il-lu-strate
al-le-gro	com-pen-sate	i-am-bus
ad-do-men	com-pul-sive	in-cen-tive
blas-phe-mer	con-fis-cate	in-cul-cate
con-ta-gion	cur-mud-geon	in-den-ture
con-ta-gious	con-jec-ture	in-jus-tice
cor-ro-sive	con-tem-plate	in-vec-tive
cour-age-ous	con-vul-sive	lieu-ten-ant
de-ceit-ful	de-ben-ture	mo-ment-ous
de-ci-sive	de-fec-tive	of-fen-sive
dis-su-sive	dis-cou-rage	op-pres-sive
e-gre-gious	dis-par-age	mis-pris-ion
en-light-en	dis-sem-ble	theu-mat-ics
o-bei-sance	es-ful-gent	pre-sump-tive
out-rage-ous	en-tan-gle	pro-duc-tive
pro-ce-dure	ex-cul-pate	pro-gres-sive
po-ta-toe	es-fect-ive	re-pul-sive
so-no-rous	em-bez-zle	re-ten-tive
mus-que-toe	en-deav-or	re-venge-ful
	ex-ces-sive	theu-mat-ic
	ex-pen-sive	stu-pen-dous
a-bridge-ment	ex-pres-sive	sub-mis-sive
ac-knowl-edge	ex-ten-sive	

³ a-bor-tive	a-part-ment	² al-ter-nate
en-dor-se-ment	dis-as-ter	de-ter-mine
im-por-tance	em-bar-go	e-ner-vate
im-mor-tal	⁵ a-pos-tle	re-hear-sal
per-form-ance	de-mon-strate	sub-ver-sive
re-cord-er	sub-al-tern	ha-ber-geon
mis-for-tune	⁶ ac-cou-ter	⁶ ex-tir-pate
⁴ ad-van-tage	ma-nau-ver	

The following are accented on the First and Third Syllables.

¹ Ap-per-tain	con-nois-seur	² ac-qui-esce
ad-ver-tise	dis-ap-pear	co-a-lesce
af-cer-tain	en-ter-tain	male-con-tent
con-tra-vene	gaz-et-tee	
can-non-a-e	deb-o-nair	⁴ coun-ter-mand

T A B L E XX.

Words not exceeding Three Syllables, divided.

LESSON I.

THE Wick-ed flee when no man pur-sue-th ; but the right-e-ous are as bold as a li-on.

Vir-tue ex-alt-eth a na-tion ; but sin is a re-proach to a-ny peo-ple.

The law of the wise is a foun-tain of life to de-part from the snares of death.

Wealth got-ten by de-ceipt, is soon wast-ed but he that gath-er-eth by la-bour shall in-crease in rich-es.

II.

I-dle-ness will bring thee to pov-er-ty : but

by in-dus-try and pru-dence, thou shalt be
fil-led with bread.

Wealth mak-eth ma-ny friends ; but the
poor are for-got-ten by their neigh-bors.

A pru-dent man fore-seeth the e-vil and
hid-eth him-self; but the thought-less pass
on and are pun-ish-ed.

III.

Train up a child in the way he should go,
and when he is old he will not de-part from
it.

Where there is no wood, the fire go-eth
out, and where there is no tat-tler the strife
ceas-eth.

A word fit-ly spok-en is like ap-ples of
gold in pic-tures of sil-ver.

He that cov-er-eth his sins shall not prof-
per ; but he that con-fess-eth and for-sak-eth
them shall find mer-cy.

IV.

The rod and re-proof give wis-dom ; but
a child left to him-self bring-eth his pa-rents
to shame.

Cor-rect thy son and he will give thee rest ;
yea, he will give thee de-light to thy soul.

A man's pride shall bring him low ; but
hon-or shall up-hold the hu-ble in spi-rit.

The eye that mock-eth at his fa-ther, and
scorn-eth to o-bey his moth-er, the ra-vens
of the val-ley shall pick it out, and the young
ea-gle shall eat it.

V.

By the blessing of the up right, the ci-ty is ex-alt-ed, but is o-ver-thrown by the mouth of the wick ed.

Where no coun-cil is the peo-ple fall ; but in the mul-ti-tude of coun-sel-lors there is safe-ty.

The wis-dom of the pru-dent is to un-der-stand his way, but the fol-ly of fools is de-ceit.

A wise man fear-eth and de-part eth from evil ; but the fool rag-eth and is con-fi-dent.

Be not hast-y in thy spir-it to be an-gry ; for an ger rest eth in the bo-som of fools.

TABLE XXI.

Words of Four Syllables ; the full Accent on the First, and the half Accent on the Fourth.

² A M-i-ca-ble	pal-li-a-tive	³ for-mi-da-ble
ap-plic-a-ble	pit-i-a-ble	hos-pit-a-ble
cred-it-a-ble	rev-o-ca-ble	
des-pi-ca-ble	spec-u-la-tive	⁴ an-swer-a-ble
el-i-gi-ble	suf-fer-a-ble	
es-tim-a-ble	tem-per-a-ture	⁵ com-mon-al-ty
ex-pli-ca-tive	val-u-a-ble	nom-i-na-tive
fig-u-ra-tive	ven-er-a-ble	op-e-ra-tive
lit-e-ra-ture	vul-ner-a-ble	prof-it-a-ble
ma-riage-a-ble	a-mi-a-ble	tol-er-a-ble
mis-er-a-ble	ju-di-ca-ture	
nav-i-ga-ble	va-ri-a-ble	⁹ cop-u-la-tive

The following have the half Accent on the Third Syllable.

² Ag-ri-cul-ture	an-ti-qua-ry	ta-ber-na-cle
	ap-o-plex-y	tran-si-to-ry

³
au-di-to-ry⁴
ar-bi-tra-ry⁴
par-si-mo-ny

TABLE XXII.

Words of Four Syllables; the full Accent on the Second, and the half Accent on the Fourth.

Note, The terminations ty, ry, and ly, have very little accent.

A D-mi-ra-ble	pre-ca-ri-ous	com-mis-e-rate
ac-cu-mu-late	fa-lu-bri-ous	com-par-a-tive
ap-pro-pri-ate	spon-ta-ne-ous	com-pat-a-ble
an-ni-hi-late	ter-ra-que-ous	com-pend-i-ous
a-me-na-ble	vi-ca-ri-ous	con-grat-u-late
ab-bre-vi-ate	vic-to-ri-ous	con-spic-u-ous
al-le-vi-ate	vo-lu-min-ous	con-tem-pla-tive
cen-so-ri-ous	ux-o-ri-ous	con-tempt-i-ble
com-mo-di-ous	³ as-par-a-gus	con-tig-u-ous
com-mu-ni-cate	ac-cel-e-rate	de-fin-i-tive
con-cu-pis-cence	ad-mis-si-ble	de-lib-e-rate
com-par-a-ble	ad-ven-tu-rous	de-riv-a-tive
de-plor-a-ble	a-dul-te-rate	di-min-u-tive
dis-pu-ta-ble	ac-cept-a-ble	e-phem-e-ris
er-ro-ne-ous	am-big-u-ous	e-piph-a-ny
har-mo-ni-ous	am-phis-i-ous	fa-cil-i-tate
im-me-di-ate	a-nal-y-sis	fa-nat-i-cism
im-pe-ri-ous	ar-tic-u-late	il-lu-stri-ous
im-pla-ca-ble	as-sas-in-ate	im-pet-u-ous
in-tu-i-tive	be-at-i-tude	in-dus-tri-ous
la-bo-ri-ous	ca-lum-ni-ate	in-gen-u-ous
me-lo-di-ous	ca-pit-u-late	in-quis-i-tive
mys-te-ri-ous	cer-tif-i-cate	in-vid-i-ous
no-to-ri-ous	ca-tas-tro-phe	in-vin-ci-ble
ob-se-qui-ous	co-ag-u-late	in-vi-si-ble
op-pro-bri-ous	com-bus-ti-ble	la-ment-a-ble
pe-nu-ri-ous	com-mem-o-rate	per-fid-i-ous
		per-spic-u-ous

pre-dic-a-ment	de-bauch-e-ry	pre-pos-te-rous
pre-fer-a-ble	de-for-mi-y	pre-rog-a-tive
pro-mis-cu-ous	e-nor-mi-ty	re-spon'-i-ble
pa-rish-ion-er	sub-or-di-nate	
re-cept-a-cle		² af-firm-a-tive
re-di-cu-lous	⁵ a-bom-i-nate	con-vert-a-ble
si-mil-i-tude	ac-com-o-date	re-vert-i-ble
suf-cep-ti-ble	a-non-y-mous	su-per-flu-ous
tem-pest-u-ous	a-poc-a-lypse	su-per-la-tive
tu-mult-u-ous	a-poc-ry-pha	pre-serv-a-tive
vi-cis-si-tude	a-pos-tro-phe	
vo-ci-fe-rous	cor-rob-o-rate	⁹ ac-com-pa-ny
vo-lup-tu-ous	de-nom-i-nate	dis-cov-e-ry
u-nan-i-mous	de-mon-str-a-ble	oi
	de-pop-u-late	em-broid-e-ry
³ con-form-i-ty	dis-con-so-late	

TABLE XXIII.

Words of Five Syllables ; the full Accent on the Second, and the half accent on the Fourth.

² CO-tem-po-ra-ry	pre-par-a-to-ry
de-clam-a-to-ry	pro-hib-it-o-ry
de-fam-a-to-ry	re-sid-u-a-ry
dis-pen-sa-to-ry	tu-mult-u-a-ry
e-lec-tu-a-ry	vo-cab-u-la-ry
e-pis-to-la-ry	vo-lupt-u-a-ry
ex-clam-a-to-ry	⁵ con-sol-a-to-ry
ex-plan-a-to-ry	de-pos-it-o-ry
ex-tem-po-ra-ry	de-rog-a-to-ry
he-red-i-ta-ry	in-vol-un-ta-ry
in-cen-di-a-ry	re-pos-it-o-ry
in-flam-a-to-ry	
pre-lim-i-na-ry	² ob-serv-a-to-ry

pop-u-la-ri-ty	an i-mos-i-ty
pos-si-bi-li-ty	a-pos-tol-ic-al
pri-mo-gen-i-ture	ar-if-toc-ra-cy
prin-ci-pal-i-ty	as-tro-nom-ic-al
prob-a-bil-i-ty	cat-e-gor-ic-al
prod-i-gal-i-ty	cu-ri-os-i-ty
punc-tu-al-i-ty	di-a-bol-ic-al
pu-sil-lan-i-mous	et-y-mol-o-gy
re-gu-lar-i-ty	gen-e-ros-i-ty
rep-re-hen-si-ble	in-ter-rog-a-tive
rep-re-sent-a-tive	met-a-phor-ic-al
sat-is-fac-to-ry	pe-ri-od-ic-al
sen-si-bil-i-ty	phi-lo-soph-ic-al
sen-su-al-i-ty	phy-si-ol-o-gy
sim-i-lar-i-ty	phy-si-og-no-my
sin-gu-lar-i-ty	trig-o-nom-e-try
tes-ta-ment-a-ry	u-ni-for-mi-ty
an-a-tom-i-cal ²	u-ni-ver-si-ty ²

TABLE XXV.

Words not divided.

LESSON I.

BE not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor for your body, what ye shall put on; for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.

Behold the fowls of the air: For they sow not, neither do they reap nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.

II.

Therefore be not anxious for the good things of this life, but seek the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, and all things shall be added to you.

Ask, and it shall be given unto you: Seek and ye shall find: Knock, and it shall be opened.

Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good unto them that hate you, and pray for them that scornfully use you and persecute you.

III.

When thou prayest, be not as the hypocrites, who love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may be seen of men: But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

IV.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal: For, where your treasure is there will be your heart also.

Our Saviour's Golden Rule.

All things which ye would have men do to you, do ye the same to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

TABLE XXVI.

In the following words *tion*, *tian*, *tial*, and *tier*, are pronounced *chun*, *chan*, *chal*, *chur*.

C	Our-tier	bas-tion	chris-tian
			bes-tial

fuf-tian
mix-tion

com-buf-tion
di-gef-tion
ad-mix-tion

²
ce-lef-tial

And in all words where *t* is preceded by *s* or *x*.
In all other words *tion* is pronounced *shun*; as are also *cion*, *cym*,
fiſion. Thus *motion*, *coercion*, *balcyon*, *manſion*, are pronounced
moſhun, *coerſhun*, *balſhun*, *manſhun*. *Cial* is pronounced
ſhal.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the Firſt.

¹ Mo-tion	² ac-tion	man-ſion	ten-tion
na-tion	dic-tion	men-tion	unc-tion
no-tion	fac-tion	miſ-ſion	³ auc-tion
por-tion	fic-tion	pen-ſion	⁵
po-tion	frac-tion	fanc-tion	op-tion
ra-tion	fric-tion	ſe-ſion	²
ſta-tion	func-tion	ſeſ-ſion	ver-ſion

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

¹ Ceſ-ſa-tion	col-lec-tion	pro-ſeſ-ſion
com-mo-tion	com-miſ-ſion	pro-tec-tion
de-vo-tion	com-preſ-ſion	pre-emp-tion
plan-ta-tion	con-ſeſ-ſion	re-demp-tion
pol-lu-tion	con-ſump-tion	re-ſlec-tion
pro-por-tion	con-ven-tion	ſub-jec-tion
re-la-tion	con-vic-tion	ſuc-ceſ-ſion
ſal-va-tion	cor-rec-tion	ſuſ-pen-ſion
ſi-du-cial	de-cep-tion	³ aſ-per-ſion
² ad-miſ-ſion	de-ſcrip-tion	aſ-ſer-tion
af-ſec-tion	di-rec-tion	a-ver-ſion
af-ſlic-tion	diſ-tinc-tion	con-ver-ſion
af-cen-ſion	ex-cep-tion	de-ſer-tion
af-ſump-tion	ex-preſ-ſion	diſ-per-ſion
at-ten-tion	in-ſlic-tion	re-ver-ſion
	ob-jec-tion	ſub-ver-ſion

Words of Four Syllables ; the full Accent on the Third, and the half Accent on the First.

^r Ac-cept-a-tion	per-se-cu-tion
ac-cu-sa-tion	pres-er-va-tion
ad-mi-ra-tion	proc-la-ma-tion
ad-o-ra-tion	pub-li-ca-tion
ag-gra-va-tion	ref-or-ma-tion
ap-pro-ba-tion	ref-er-va-tion
av-o-ca-tion	ref-o-lu-tion
cal-cu-la-tion	rev-e-la-tion
con-dem-na-tion	rev-o-lu-tion
con-gre-ga-tion	sep-a-ra-tion
con-sli-tu-tion	sup-pli-ca-tion
con-tem-pla-tion	trib-u-la-tion
cul-ti-va-tion	vi-o-la-tion
dec-la-ra-tion	vis-i-ta-tion
des-o-lu-tion	
e-du-ca-tion	² ap-pre-hen-sion
el-o-cu-tion	com-pre-hen-sion
em-u-la-tion	con-de-scen-sion
ex-pect-a-tion	con-tra-dic-tion
hab-it-a-tion	jur-is-dic-tion
in-eli-na-tion	res-ur-rec-tion
in-si-tu-tion	sat-is-fac-tion
med-i-ta-tion	
mod-e-ra-tion	³ aug-men-ta-tion
nav-i-ga-tion	
ob-ser-va-tion	⁵ al-ter-a-tion

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the First and Fourth.

² Am- ^r pli-fi-ca-tion	ed-i-fi-ca-tion
qual-i-fi-ca-tion	af-so-ci-a-tion
	mul-ti- ^r pli-ca-tion

con-tin-u-a-tion

rat-i-n-ca-tion

fanc-ti-fi-ca-tion

fig-ni-fi-ca-tion

cir-cum-lo-cu-tion

cir-cum-val-la-tion

com-mem-o-ra-tion

com-mu-ni-ca-tion

con-fed-e-ra-tion

con-grat-u-la-tion

con-so-ci-a-tion

or-gan-i-za-tion

co-op-e-ra-tion

glo-ri-fi-ca-tion

pro-nun-ci-a-tion

pro-pi-ti-a-tion*

re-gen-e-ra-tion

re-nun-ci-a-tion

re-tal-i-a-tion

ar-gu-men-ta-tion

* Pronounced *pro-pi-i-a-shun*.

Note. *Assas-si-na-tion*, *de-nom-i-na-tion*, *de-ter-mi-na-tion*, *il-lu-mi-na-tion*, have the second and fourth Syllables accented and *tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion* has an accent on the first, third, and fifth syllables. *Con sub-stan-ti-a-tion* follows the same rule.



FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples.*

AN old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young faucebox told him plainly he would not. Won't you, said the

old man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some tufts of grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngest laugh, to think he should pretend to beat him out of the tree with grass only.

Well, well, said the old man, if neither grass nor words will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones: so the old man pelted him heartily with stones: which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

M O R A L.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

T A B L E XXVII.

In all words ending in *ow* unaccented, *w* is silent, and *o* has its first sound. Many of these words are corrupted in vulgar pronunciation; *follow* is called *foller*, &c. for which reason the words of this class are collected in the following table.

B ² Ar-row	bel-low	hal-low	win-now
bel-low	har-row	shad-ow	yel-low
bil-low	cal-low	shal-low	s.
el-bow	mal-lows	spar-row	bor-row
fel-ow	mar-row	tal-low	fol-low
fal-low	mead-ow	whit-low	mor-row
far-row	mel-low	wid-ow	for-row
fur-row	min-now	wil-low	wal-low
gal-lows	nar-row	win-dow	fwal-low

T A B L E XXVIII.

In the following words *s* sounds like *zh*. Thus *con-fu-si-on* is pronounced *con-fu-zhun*; *bra-fi-er*, *bra-zbur*; *o-zi-er*, *ozbur*; *vi-sion*, *vizhun*; *plea-sure*, *pleazb-ure*.

Note In this and the following table, the figures shew the accented syllables, without any other direction.

B ¹ Ra-fier	o-fier	fu-sion
cro-fier	ra-sure	
gla-zier	ho-fier	am-bro-sial
	fei-zure	ad-he-sion

al-lu-sion	em-bra-sure	
co-he-sion	en-clo-sure	ab-scis ² -ion
col-lu-sion	e-ra-sion	col-lis-ion
con-clu-sion	il-lu-sion	con cis-ion
con-fu-sion	in-tru-sion	di-vis-ion
con tu-sion	in-fu-sion	de-cis-ion
de-lu-sion	pro fu-sion	de-ris-ion
dis-fu-sion	oc-ca-sion	e-lis-ion
es-fu-sion	ob-tru-sion	e-lysian
ex-clu-sion		pre-cis-on
ex-plo-sion	vis-ion ²	pro-vis-ion
e-va-sion	meas-ure	al-lis-on
a-bra-sion	pleas-ure	re-cis-on
cor-ro-sion	treas-ure	
de-tru-sion	leis-ure	cir-cum-cis-ion ²
dis-plo-sion	az-ure	

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.



FABLE II. *The COUNTRY MAID and her MILK-PAIL.*

WHEN men suffer their imaginations to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvement of their condition, they frequently suffer real losses by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections; The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good price; so that by May-day I cannot fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and with an air of disdain toss from them. Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

T A B L E XXIX.

Words in which *cie*, *sie*, and *tie*, are pronounced *she*; *tia*, and *cia-sba*; *cious* and *tious* *sbus*. Thus, *ancient*, *partial*, *captious*, are pronounced *an-sbant*, *par-sbal*, *cap-sbus*. This rule will be sufficient to direct the learner to a right pronounciation without distinguishing the silent letters.

G RE-cian	fic-tious	an-da-cious
gra-cious	nup-tial	ca-pa-cious
pa-tient	tran-sient	con-so-ciate
quo-tient	lus-cious	dis-so-ciate
spa-cious	³ cau-tious	e-ma-ciate
spe-cious	⁴ par-tial	ex-cru-ciate
spe-cies*	⁵ con-sci-ence	ex-pa-tiate
so-cial	con-sci-ous	fa-ce-tious
sa-tiate		fal-la-cious
² an-cient	¹ ap-pre-ciate	fe-ro-cious
cap-tious	al-so-ciate	in-gra-tiate
fac-tious		lo-qua-cious
		ne-ga-ciate
		pro-ca-tious

* Pronounced *spe-shiz*.

ra-pa-cious	om-nis-cience	
fe-ga-cious	po-ten-tial	cir-cum- ² stan-tial
fe-qua-cious	pro-vin-cial	con-sci-en-tious
te-na-cious	pru-den-tial	con-se-quen-tial
vex-a-tious	sen-ten-tious	con-fi-den-tial
vi-va-cious	sub- ² stan-tial	pen-i-ten-tial
vo-ra-cious		pesti-len-tial
	com- ² mer-cial	prov-i-den-tial
an-nun- ² ciate		rev-e-ren-tial
con-ten-tious	ef-fi- ¹ ca-cious	res-i-den-tia-ry
cre-den-tial	of-ten-ta-tious	
e-nun- ¹ ciate	per-ti-na-cious	e-qui- ⁵ no-cial
es-sen-tial	per-spi-ca-cious	
in-sec-tious	con-tu-ma-cious	*plen-i-po-ten-tia-ry ^{1 2}
li-cen- ² ciate		

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

* The words of four syllables have the half accent on the first.



FABLE III. *The Fox and the Swallow.*

ARISTOTLE informs us that the following fable was spoken by Æsop to the Samians, on a debate upon changing their ministers, who were accused of plundering the commonwealth.

A fox, swimming across a river, happened to be entangled

In some weeds that grew near the bank, from which he was unable to extricate himself. As he lay thus exposed to whole swarms of flies who were galling him, and sucking his blood, a swallow observing his distress, kindly offered to drive them away. By no means, said the Fox, for if these should be chased away, who are already sufficiently gorged, another more hungry swarm would succeed, and I should be robbed of every remaining drop of blood in my veins.

T A B L E XXX.

In the following words, the vowels are all short, and the accented syllable must be pronounced as though it ended with the consonant *sh*. Thus, *pre-cious*, *spe-cial*, *effi-cient*, *logi-cian*, *malitia*, *ad-di-tion*, are pronounced *pres^h-us*, *spesh^h-al*, *effish^h unt*, *logish^h-un*, *malish^h-a*, *addish^h-un*.

These words will serve as examples to the following tables.

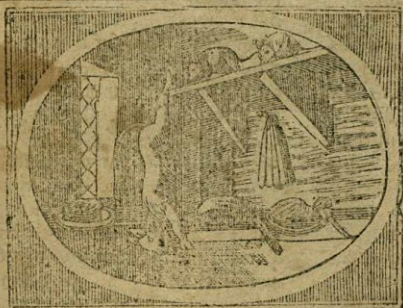
P ²	ef-fi-cient	pe-ti-tion
PRE-cious	ef-pe-cial	pro-fi-cient
spe-cial	fla-gi-tious	phy-si-cian
vi-tious	fru-i-tion	po-si-tion
vi-tiate	ju di-cial	pro-pi-tious
	lo-gi-cian	se-di-tion
ad-di-tion	ma-gi-cian	se-di-tious
am-bi-tion	ma li-cious	fol- ² sti-tial
aus-pi-cious	mi li-tia	fuf-fi-cient
ca-pri-cious	mu-fi-cian	fuf-pi-cious
co-mi-tial	nu-tri-tion	trans-i-tion
con-di-tion	no-vi-ciate	po-li-tion
cog ni-tion	of-fi-ciate	
con-tri-tion	of-fi-cial	ab-o-li-tion ² *
de-fi-cient	of-fi-cious	ac-qui-si-tion
de-li-cious	pa-tri-tion	ad-mo ni-tion
dis-cre-tion	par-ti-tion	ad ven-ti-tious
dis-cu-tient	per-di-tion	am-mu ni-tion
e-di-tion	per-ni-cious	ap-pa-ri-tion

* The words of four syllables have a half accent on the first, except *practitioner*. *Arithmetitian*, *academician*, and *supposition*, have the half accent on the second, and *mathematitian* on the first.

ar-ti-fi-cial	e-bu-li-tion	su-per-fi-cial
ad-sci-ti-tious	er-u-di-tion	su per sti-tion
ap-po-si-tion	ex-hi-bi-tion	sup-po-si-tion
a-va-ri-cious	ex-po-si-tion	sur-rep-ti-tious
ben-e-fi-cial	im-po-si-tion	
co-a-li-tion	op-po-si-tion	prac-ti-tion-er
com-pe-ti-tion	prej-u-di-cial	
com-po-si-tion	pol-i-ti-tion	a-rith-me-ti-cian
def-i-ni-tion	prop-o-si-tion	a-cad-e-mi-cian
dem-o-li-tion	prep-o-si-tion	sup-posi-tion
dep-o-si-tion	pro-hi-bi-tion	math-e-ma-ti-cian
dis-po-si-tion	ret-o-ri-cian	

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.
In the following words the consonant *q* terminates the syllable;
but perhaps the ease of the learner may render a different division more eligible.

E-qui-ty	li-quer	la quey	in-i-qui-ty
e-quir-a-ble	li-que-ty		in-i-qui-tous
li-quid	li-qui-date	an-ti-qui-ty	ob-li-qui-ty



FABLE IV.—*The CAT and the RAT.*

A CERTAIN Cat had made such unmerciful havock among the vermin of her neighbourhood, that not a single rat, or

mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present situation, she must be totally unsupplied with provision. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose she suspended herself from a hook with her head downwards, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice observing her as they peeped from their holes, in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdeemeanor; and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly she whitened her coat all over, by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise lay concealed in the bottom of the meal-tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced Rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily ensnared. I don't much like, said he, that white heap yonder; something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. It is true it may be meal; but it may likewise be something that I shall not relish quite so well. There can be no harm, at least, in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of security.

T A B L E XXXI.

In the following table, *i* before a vowel, sounds like *y* at the beginning of words, as in *junior*, *filial*, *dominion*, which are pronounced *juniur*, *fiylul*, *dominyun*.

F O-lio	ax- <i>iom</i>	pill- <i>ion</i>
ju- <i>nior</i>	bdell- <i>ium</i>	pin- <i>ion</i>
sol- <i>dier</i> *	bil- <i>ious</i>	stall- <i>ion</i>
sa- <i>viour</i>	bill- <i>iards</i>	trill- <i>ion</i>
se- <i>nior</i>	bill- <i>ions</i>	trunn- <i>ion</i>
seign- <i>ior</i>	brill- <i>iant</i>	val- <i>iant</i>
u- <i>nion</i>	b g nio	cull- <i>ion</i>
a- <i>lien</i>	fi- <i>ial</i>	ruff- <i>ian</i>
ge- <i>nial</i>	flex- <i>ion</i>	runn- <i>ion</i>
ge- <i>nius</i>	flux- <i>ion</i>	scull- <i>ion</i>
anx- <i>ious</i> †	mill- <i>ion</i>	bull- <i>ion</i>
	min- <i>ion</i>	

* Pronounced sol-gar.

† Pronounced ank-flus.

³ coll-ier	² bat-tal-ion	punc-til-io
pon iard	ci-vil-ian	raf-cal-ion
⁹ on-i-on	com-pan-ion	re-bell-ion
	com-plex-ion	fe rag-lío
	con-nex-ion	ver-mil-ion
¹ be-hav-iour	ce-flux-ion	aux-il-ia-ry
com-mun-ion	do-min-ion	con-cil-ia-ry
par-hel-ion	fa-mil-iar	² min-i-a-ture
pe-cul-iar	o-pin-ion	
con-ven-ient	pa-vil-lion	² pe-cun-ia-ry
in-gen-ious	post-ill-ion	



FABLE V.—*The Fox and the Bramble.*

A FOX, closely pursued by a pack of Dogs, took shelter under the covert of a Bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum; and for a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by thorns and prickles on every side.—However, making a virtue of necessity, he forbore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting, that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These Briars, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the Dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience: each bitter has its sweet; and these Brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

TABLE XXXII.

The first sound of *th*, as in *think*.

² E -THER	the-o-rem	en-thu- ¹ fi-asm
ja-cinth	the-a-tre	
the-fis	hy-a-cinth	
ze-nith	² cath-o lic	an tip-a- ² thy
	ep-i-thet	pa-ren-the-fis
² thun der	lab-y-rinth	a-rith-me tie
meth-od	leth-ar-gy	an tith-e-fis
an them	pleth-o-ry	mis-an-thro-phy
dip ^b thong	fym-pa-thy	phi-lan-thro-phy
eth-ics	am a-ranth	can-thar-i-des
pan-ther	am-e-thyft	⁵ the-oc-ra-cy
fab-bath	ap-a-thy	the-ol-o-gy
thim-ble	can-the-rus	the od-o-lite
thif-tle	fyn the-fis	ther-mom-e-ter
thur ^s -day		au thor-i ty
triph thong	¹ pan-the-on	ca-thol-i-can
	e the-rial	my-thol o-gy
³ en-thral	can-the-ris	or-thog-ra-phy
ath-wart	ca-the-dral	hy-poth-e-fis
be-troth	fab-ba-oth	li-thog ra-phy
	u-re-thra	li-thot-o-my
⁹ thir-ty	ma-the-fis	a-poth-e-ca-ry
thor ough		
	² au-then-tic	ap-oth-e ¹ o-fis
² thir-teen	pa-thet-ic	pol-y-the-ism
ou	a-can-thus	
thou-sand	ath-le-tic	¹ bib-li-o-the-cal
	me-theg-lin	
¹ a-the-ism		⁵ ich-thy-ol-o-gy
the-o-ry	⁴ ca-thar-tic	or-ni-thol-o-gy

Second sound of *th*, as in *thou*.

Ei-ther nei-ther hea-then cloth-ier

²	wheth-er	far-thing	⁷
fath-om	neith-er	far ther	be-neath
feath-er	weth-er	⁵	be-queath
gath-er	prith-ee	poth-er	
lath-er	bur-then	broth-el	⁹
hith-er	south-ern		an-o-ther
leath-er	teth-er	⁹	²
fur-ther	thith-er	broth-er	to-ge-ther
breth-ren	whith-er	wor-thy	⁵
weath-er		moth-er	log-a-rithms
with-er	⁴	fmoth-er	²
	fa-ther	o-ther	nev-er-the-less

The derivatives follow the same rule.



FABLE VI.—*The BEAR and the TWO FRIENDS.*

TWO Friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making towards them with great rage. There were no hopes in sight; but one of them being very active, sprung up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath, and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted, that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcase. The Bear came up, and after smelling him some time, left him, and went on. When he was quite out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree calls

out, Well, my friend, what said the Bear? he seemed to whisper you very closely. He did so, replied the other, and gave me this good piece of advice: never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.

T A B L E XXXIII.

Words in which *cb* have the sound of *k*.

¹ Chr ^{ist}	² cho rus	⁵ chol-ic	char-ac-ter
chyle	te-trarch	chol er	cat-e-chi/m
scheme	cha-os	schol-er	pen-ta-teuch
ache	cho-ral	mon-arch	sep-ul-cher
² cha/m	e-poch	or-chal	tech-ni-cal
chri/m	o-cher		al-chy-my
tach	tro-chee	² schir-rous	an-cho-ret
³ chord	² an-chor	⁵ stom-ach	brach-i-al
⁵ loch	chris-ten	¹	lace-ry-mal
⁶ school	chym-ist	pa-tri-arch	mach-i-nate
oi	ech-o	eu-cha-rist	fac-char ine
choir	chal ice	²	syn-chro-ni/m
	sched-ule	an-ar-chy	mich-ael-mas
	pas-chal	chryso-lite	⁵ chor-if-ter
chron-i-cle	cha-lyb-e-ate	the-om-a-chy	
or-ches tra	a-nach-ro-ni/m	⁴	²
och-i-my	syn-ec-dō-che	ar-chi-tec ture	
¹	pyr-rhich-i-us	an-ti-bac chus	
chi-me ra	am-phis-ra-chus	²	²
pa-ro-chi-al	²	cat-e-ches-ic-al	
pa-mel-ion	mel-an-cho-ly	¹	
²	⁵	bac-cha-nal-ion	
tri-bach us	chro-nol-o-gy	cat-e-chu-men	
arch-an-gel	chi-rog-ra-phy	³	
me-chan-ic	cho-rog-ra-phy	ich-thy-ol-o-gy	
ca-chex-y	chro-nom-e-ter		

FABLE VII.—*The Two Dogs.*

HASTY and inconsiderate connexions are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was travelling on the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tyger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tyger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation they arrived at the next village, where Tyger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation, to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason, than his being found in bad company.

TABLE XXIV.

Words of French original, in which *ch* sounds like *sh*; and *i* accented like *e* long.

CHAISE

chan-cse

fra-cheur

chi-cane

cham-ade

cham-ois*

cham-paign

pique

* Pronounced shammy.

<i>shire</i>		bom-bard ier
	² chev-er ill	buc-can-ier
¹¹ ma-chine	chev-is-ance	can-non-ier
cha grin	chiv-al-ry	cap-a-pie
cash-ier		car-bin ier
ca-price	¹ deb-au-chee	cav-a lier
an-tique		cor-de-lier
fa-tigue	¹ chev-a-lier	gren a-dier
in-trigue	chan-de-lier	fi-nan-cier
ma-rine	cap-u-chin	
ob-lique	mag-a-zine	^s ^r quar-an-tine
der-nier	bomb-a-fin	char-le-tan
po-lice	man da rin	
ma-chine-ry	brig-a-dier	² ¹ chat-tel la-ny

In the words *archives*, *franchise*, *eb* have the English sound.—
The compounds of *franchise*, such as *afranchise*, *disfranchisement*,
&c. follow the same rule.



Fable III. The Partial Judge.

A FARMER came to a neighbouring Lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which, he said, had just happened.

One of your oxen, continued he, has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation. Thou art a very honest fellow, replied the Lawyer, and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of your oxen in return. It is no more than justice, quoth the Farmer, to be sure: but what did I say? I mistake—It is *your* bull that has killed one of *my* oxen. Indeed! says the Lawyer, that alters the case: I must enquire into the affair; and if—And *if!* said the Farmer—the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others, as to exact it from them.

T A B L E XXXV.

Words in which *g* is hard before *i*, *e*, and *y*.

G	dag-ger	rig-gish	nog-gen
GEAR	crag-gy	rug-ged	
geese	bug-gy	scrag-ged	par-get
gyre	crag-ged	scrag-gy	tar-get
	dig-ger	shag-gy	
geld	dreg-gy	slug-gish	gir-dle
get	drug-get	snag-ged	gher-kin
gift	drug-gift	spri-gy	
give	flag-gy	stag-ger	be-gin
gig	gib-ber	swag-ger	
gild	gib-bous	trig-ger	wag-ge-ry
gill	gid-dy	twig-gen	
gimp	gig-gle	twig-gy	log-ger-head
gird*	gig-let	wag-gish	
girt	giz-zard		gy-ra-tion
girl	gim-blet	az-gur	
	hag-gish		or-gi-cus
ea-ger	jag-gy	bog-gy	to-ge-th-er
mea-ger	jag-ged	fog-gy	gym-nas-tic
gew-gaw	knag-gy	clog-gy	
ti-ger	leg-ged	clog-ger	pet-i-fog-ger
to-ged	pig-gin	dog-ged	
	quag-gy	dog-ger	ter-giv-er-sa-tion
big-gin	rag-ged	dog-gish	
brag-ger	rig-ger	jog-ger	

* *i* has the sound of *se*.
cond *e*.

The following are pronounced as though they were written with double *g*. Thus *finger* is pronounced *fingger*.

	lin-ger	youn-geft	ftiong-er
Fin-ger	lin-go		ftiong-eft
an-ger	lin-guiſt	long-er	
hun-ger	youn-ger	long-eft	mon-ger

Theſe, with their compounds and derivatives, are moſt of the words in the language in which *g* has its hard ſound before *e*, *i*, and *y*. But to theſe muſt be added the derivatives of verbs ending in *g*. Thus from *dig* cometh *diggeth*, *diggeſt*, *digged*, *digging*, &c. in which *g* is hard before *e* and *i*.

TABLE XXXVI.

The Boy that went to the Wood to look for Bird's Neſts when he ſhould have been at School.

WHEN Jack got up, and put on his clothes, he thought if he could get to the wood, he ſhould be quite well; for the poor fool thought more of a bird's neſt than his book, that would make him wiſe and great. When he came there, he could find no neſts but one that was on the top of a tree, and with much ado, he gets up to it, and robs it of the eggs. Then he tries to get down; but a branch of the tree found a hole in the ſkirt of his coat, and held him faſt. At this time he would have been glad to have been at ſchool; for the bird in a rage at the loſs of her eggs, flew at him, and was like to pick out his eyes. Now it was that the ſight of a man, at the foot of the tree, gave him more joy than all the neſts in the wood. This man was ſo kind as to chaſe away the bird, and help him out of the tree; and from that time forth, he would not loiter from ſchool; but grew a good boy and a wiſe young man, and had the praiſe and good will of all that knew him.

TABLE XXXVII.

It is an unerring rule in the language, that *c* and *g* are hard at the end of words, and they commonly are ſo at the end of ſyllables, but in the following table they are ſoft, like *s* and *j* at the end of the accented ſyllable. Thus *magic*, *acid*, are pronounced *majic*, *aſid*, and ought to be divided *mag-ic*, *ac-id*. It is a matter diſputed by ſchool-maſters, which is the moſt eligible diſiſion—*mag-ic*, *ac-id*, or *ma-gic*, *a-cid*. However, as children acquire a habit of pronouncing *c* and *g* hard at the end of ſyllables, I chooſe not to break the practice, but have joined theſe conſonants to the laſt ſyllable. The figures ſhew that the vowels of the accented ſyllables are all ſhort.

M² A-gic

tra-gic

a-gile

a-cid

di-git

vi-gil

fa-cile

fra-gile

fri-gid

ri-gid

pla-cid

pi-geon

fi-gil

ta-cit

a-gi-tate

ag-ger-ate*

le-gi-ble

fla-gel-let

pre-ce-dent

pre-ci-pice

re-ci-pe

de-ci-mal

de-cim-ate

la-cer-ate

pa-ci-fy

pa-geant-ry

pa-gin-al

re-gi-cide

re-gim-en

re-gim-ent

re-gil-ter

spe-ci-fy

spe-cim-en

* G soft.

ma-cer-ate

ma-cil-ent

ma-gis-trate

tra-ge-dy

vi-cin-age

ve-get-ate

ve-get-ant

⁵ lo-gic

pro-cess

co-gi-tate

pro-ge-ny

² il-li-cit

im-pli-cit

e-li-cit

ex-pli-cit

fo-li-cit

i-ma-gine

re-li-gion

li-ti-gious

pro-di-gious

² ne-cel-fa-ry

² au-da-ci-ty

ca-pa-ci-ty

fu-ga-ci-ty

lo-qua-ci-ty

men-da-ci-ty

men-di-ci-ty

di-la-cer-ate

du-pli-ci-ty

fe-li-ci-ty

mu-ni-ci-pal

an-ti-ci-pate

par-ti-ci-pate

sim-ple-ci-ty

me-di-ci-nal

fo-li-cit u le

per-ni-ci-ty

tri-ple-ci-ty

va-ti-cin ate;

ver-ti-ci-ty

e-da-ci-ty

ex-ag-ge-rate†

mor-da-ci-ty

nu-ga-ci-ty

c-pa-ci-ty

ra-pa-ci-ty

fa-ga-ci-ty

se-qua-ci-ty

vi-va-ci-ty

te-na-ci-ty

ve-ra-ci-ty

a-da-gi-o

bel-li-ge-rent

o-ri-gin-al

ar-mi-ger-ous

ca-li-gin-ous

om-ni-gin-ous

ver-ti-gin-ous

re-fri-ger-ate

² le-gif-la-ti-on

re-ci-ta-tion

² fa-cri-le-gious

† Exaggerate.

e-le-a gin-ous	mul-ti-pli-ci-ty	ve-lo-ci-ty
au-then-ti-ci-ty	per spi-ca-ci-ty	rbi-no-ce-ros
e-las-ti-ci-ty	per-ti-na-ci-ty	
e-lec-tri-ci-ty*	per-vi ca-ci-ty	an-a-lo-gic-al ⁵
du-o-de-ci-mo		af-tro-lo-gic-al ⁵
ab-o-ri-gen-es	a-tro-ci-ty	my-tho-log-ic-al
ec-cen-tri-ci-ty*	fe-ro-ci-ty	ped-a-go-gic-al
mu-cil-a-gin-ous		
phi-lo-log-ic-al	le-ger-de-main ²	
tau-to-log-ic-al		
the-o-log-ic-al	re-ci-ta-tive ²	
re ci-pro-ci-ty		

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule

* Pronounced elektrikity, ekcentricity.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Words in which *h* is pronounced before *w*, though written after it. Thus, *what*, *when*, *whisper*, pronounced *hwat hwon*, *hwisper*; that is, *hooat*, *hooen*, *hooisper*.

W	whelm	whurr	
	Halewhen		
wheel	whence	wharf ³	wher-ret
wheat	whet		wher-ry
wheel	which	what ⁵	wheth-er
wheeze	whiff		whif-ste
while	whig	whirl ⁹	whim-fey
whilst	whim		whin-ny
whine	whin	where ¹⁰	whif-per
white	whip	whey	whif-tle
why	whisk		whith-er
	whist	whee-dle ¹	whit-low
whelk ²	whit	whi-ting	whit-ster
whelp	whiz	whi-tish	whit-tle
			whim-per

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

In the following, with their compounds and derivatives, *w* is silent.

*Whole*³ *whore*² *who*⁶ *whom* *whoop* *whoofe*

In the following with their compounds and derivatives, *x* is pronounced like *gz*, *exact* is pronounced *egzact*, &c.

E X-act	ex-an-i-mate	ex-haust
ex-ist	ex-as-per-ate	ex-or-bit-ant
ex-empt	aux-il-i-ary	ex-or-di-um
ex-ult	ex-ile	ex-alt
ex-am-ine	ex-ude	ex-ot-ic
ex-am-ple	ex-a-men	ex-on-er-ate
ex-em-plar	ex-u-be-rance	ex-ert
ex-ec-u-tor		ex-er-cent
ex-em-pli-fy	ex-hort	

In most or all other words, *x* is pronounced like *ks*; except at the beginning of Greek names, where it sounds like *z*.

TABLE XL.

The History of the Creation of the World.

IN six days God made the world, and all things that are in it. He made the sun to shine by day; and the moon to give light by night. He made all the beasts that walk on the earth, all the birds that fly in the air, and all the fish that swim in the sea. Each herb, & plant, & tree, is the work of his hands. All things both great and small, that live and move, and breathe in this wide world, to him do owe their birth, to him their life. And God saw that all things he had made were good. But as yet there was not a man to till the ground, so God made man of the dust of the earth, and breathed into him the breath of life, and gave him rule over all that he had made. And the man gave names to all the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea. But

there was not found an help meet for man ; so God brought on him a deep sleep, and then took from his side a rib, of which he made a wife, and gave her to the man, and her name was Eve ; and from these two came all the sons of men.

All things are known to God, and though his throne of state be far on high, yet doth his eye look down to us in this lower world, and see all the ways of the sons of men.

If we go out he marks our steps: and when we go in, no door can shut him from us. While we are by ourselves, he knows all our vain thoughts, and the ends we aim at; and when we talk to friend or foe, he hears our words, and views the good or harm we do to them or to ourselves.

When we pray he notes our zeal. All the day long he minds how we spend our time, and no dark night can hide our works from him. If we play the cheat, he marks the fraud, and hears the least word of a false tongue.

He sees if our hearts are hard to the poor, or if by alms we help their wants; if in our breast we pine at the rich, or if we are well pleased with our own estate. He knows all that we do; and be we were we will he is sure to be with us.

The Lord who made the ear of man,

Must needs hear all of right ;

He made the eye, all things must then

Be plain in his clear sight.

The Lord doth know the thoughts of man,

His heart he sees most plain,

And he, on high, man's thoughts doth scan,

And sees they are but vain.

But oh ! that man is safe and sure,

Whom thou dost deep in awe ;

And that his life may be most pure,
 Dost guide him in thy law :
 For he shall live in peace and rest,
 He fears not at his death ;
 Love fills his heart, and hope his breast,
 With joy he yields his breath.

T A B L E XLI.

Irregular words, not comprised in the foregoing Tables.

Written.
A ID-de-camp

an-ny
 ap-ro-pos
 bat-teau
 beau
 beaux
 been
 belles-let-tres
 bu-reau
 bu ry
 bu-ly
 bu si-ness
 che-vaux-de-frise
 co-lo-nel
 comp-trol-er
 en ten-dre
 flam-beau
 haut-boy
 ille
 ill-and
 ma-ny
 o-cean
 port-man-teau
 ren-dez-vous
 right-eous
 says
 said
 fous
 fu-gar
 vis-count
 wo-men

Pronounced.

Ade-de-cong
 en-ny
 ap-pro-po
 bat-to
 bo
 boze
 bin
 bel-let-ter
 bu-ro
 ber-ry
 biz-zy
 biz-ness
 shev-o-de-freeze
 cur-nel
 con-trol-er
 en-taun-dre
 flam-bo
 he-boy
 ile
 ile-and
 men-ny
 o-shun
 port-man-to
 ren-da-voo
 ri-chus
 fez
 fed
 foo
 shoog ar
 vee-count
 wim-in

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

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T A B L E XLII.

The DESCRIPTION of a GOOD BOY.

A GOOD Boy is dutiful to his father and mother, obedient to his master, and loving to all his play fellows. He is diligent in learning his book, and takes pleasure in improving himself in every thing that is worthy of praise. He rises early in the morning, makes himself clean and decent, and says his prayers. If he has done a fault, he confesses it, and is sorry for it; and scorns to tell a lie, though he might by that means conceal it. He loves to hear good advice, is thankful to those that give it him, and always follows it. He never swears, nor calls names, nor uses any ill words to his companions. He is never peevish and fretful, but always good humored. He scorns to steal or pilfer any thing from his play fellows; and would rather suffer wrong than do wrong to any of them. He is always ready to answer when he is asked a question, to do what he is bid, and to mind what is said to him. He is not a wrangler, nor quarrelsome, and keeps himself out of all kinds of mischief, which other boys run into. By this means he becomes, as he grows up, a man of sense and virtue; he is beloved and respected by all that know him; he lives in the world with credit and reputation, and when he dies is lamented by all his acquaintance.

T A B L E XLIII.

The DESCRIPTION of a BAD BOY.

A BAD Boy is undutiful to his father and mother, disobedient and stubborn to his master, and ill-natured to all his play fellows. He hates his book, and takes no pleasure in improving himself in any thing. He is sleepy and slothful in the morning, too lazy to clean himself, and too wicked to say his prayers. He is always in mischief, and when he has done a fault, will tell twenty lies in hopes to clear himself, which is only making bad worse. He hates that any body should give him good advice, and when they are out of sight will laugh at them. He swears and wrangles, and quarrels with his companions, and is

always in some dispute or other. He will steal whatsoever comes in his way; and if he is not caught, thinks it no crime, not considering that God sees whatsoever he does. He is frequently out of humour, and sullen and obstinate, so that he will neither do what he is bid, nor answer a question that is asked him. In short, he neglects every thing that he should learn, and minds nothing but play or mischief; by which means he becomes, as he grows up, a confirmed blockhead, incapable of any thing but wickedness or folly, despised by all men of sense and virtue, and generally dies a beggar.

T A B L E XLIV.

Proper Names of One Syllable.

A NN, Bath, Charles, Dutch, Elk, France, French, Giles, Guy, Hague, Hugh, James, John, Lyme, Luke, Lyn, Mark, Miles, Paul, Ralph, Ruth, Saul, Tray, Tweed, Wales, Welch.

T A B L E XLV.

Proper names of Two Syllables, the Accent on the First.

A L-bert	Cy-rus	Fish-kill
Al-fred	Dan-vers	Flo-rence
Am-brose	Dart-mouth	Flush-ing
Ar-nold	Ded-ham	Frank-ford
Ar-thur	Deer-field	Fun-dy
Au-stin	Digb-ton	Guild-ford
An-des	Der-by	Gro-ton
Ash-ley	Doug-las	God-frey
Ber-nard	Dud-ley	Gil-bert
Brad-ford	Dur-ham	God-ard
Brain-tree	E-rie	Glov-er
Brook-field	Ed-win	Ger-man
Coop-er	Eg-bert	Had-ley
Chi-li	E-gypt	Han-nah
Cas-co	En-field	Hat-field
Chi-na	E-noch	Hel-en
Con-cord	E-fau	Her-od
Cle-m-ent	Est-ber	Hope-well

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How-el	Mis-tik	Staf-ford
Hub art	Nor-walk	Stam-ford
Hum-phry	Nor-wich	Stough-ton
Hud-son	Nor-ton	Stock-bridge
Hu-ron	Natch es	Strat-ford
Ips-wich	Ox-ford	Swan-zey
Ja-cob	Ob-long	Sa-ble
Je-fus	Pal-mer	Shaw-ness
Jo-ab	Pa-trick	Tar-tar
Jo-nah	Pem-broke	Ver-non
Jo-seph	Phe-be	Ve-nice
Kings-bridge	Pitts-burg	Wal-pole
Lam-bert	Pitts-field	War-ren
Lau-rence	Plain-field	War-wick
Leop-old	Pom-fret	West-field
Lei-cester	Rich-ard	Wes-ton
Mal-den	Ro-bert	Wey-mouth
Manf-field	Reu-ben	Wind-for
Med-ford	Rut-land	Wrent-ham
Med-way	Row-land	Wood-bridge
Men-don	Samp-son	Wood-stock
Mil-ford	Sand-wich	Wa-bash
Mil-ton	Say-brook	Yad-kin
Mor-gan	Shes-field	Za-dock
Mo-fes	Sha-ron	Zi-on
Mo-hawk	Schuy-kill	Zim-ri

TABLE XLVI.

Proper Names of Two Syllables. accented on the Second.

B RE-ton*	Man-tauk	Bra-zil
Champlain†	Pe-dee	Car-li/le
Cham-blee†	San-tec	Chop-tank.
De-troit	Pe-ru	Rcan-oke
Bel-ij/le		

* Bre-toon

† Ch is pronounced sh.

AN EASY STANDARD TABLE XLVII.

Proper Names divided and accented.

A A-ron	Jon-a-than	Eu-phra-tes
A-bra-ham	Josh-u-a	E-fai-as
A-sia	Jan-i-za-ry	E-ze-kiel
Bel-ze-bub	Lyd-i-a	Go-li-ah
E-phraim	Laz-a-rus	Ga-la-tia
Ga-briel	Leon-ard	Ga-ma-li-el
I-saac	Mag-da-len	Ho-se-a
Mi-chael	Nich-o-las	Ho-ra-tio
Ba-laam	Ol-iv-er	Jo-si-ah
Ca-naan	Phin-e-has	Ju-de-a
Ab-sa-lom	Pal-es-tine	Je-ru-sa-lem
An-tho-ny	Phar-i-see	Mo-sa-ic-al
Af-ri-ca	Reyn-old	Phi-le-mon
Al-co-ran	Ser-a-phim	Ti-be-ri-as
An-ti-oeh	Syr-i-a	Zach-e-us
An-ti-christ	Tich-ic-us	A-mer-i-ca
Bab-y-lon	Tim-o-thy	Af-phal-ti-des
Ben-ja-min	Tuf-ca-ny	Af-syr-i-a
Christ-o-pher	Zach-a-ry	Bis-sex-tile
Cyp-ri-an	Con-stantine	Ca-per-na-um
Can-a-da	Dom-in-ic	E-gyp-tian
Dan-iel	Sol-o-mon	E-piph-a-ny
Ed-ward	A-chai-a	Ha-bak-kuk
Ex-o-dus	Cor-nel-ius	Le-vit-ic-us
Fred-er-ic	Cy-re-ne	Mel-chi-se-dec
Greg-o-ry	Chal-da-ic	Na-than-iel
Gen-e-sis	Da-ri-us	Phil-lip-pi
Hum-phry	Di-a-na	Pris-cil-la
Hep-zi-bah	De-me-tri-us	Pam-phil-ia
Is-rael	E-li-sha	Pa-lat-in-ate
Jer-i-cbo	E-li-jah	Pe-nel-o-pe
Jes-u-it	E-li-as	Su-san-na

Se-bas-tian	Ma-co-do-ni-a	
² A-poc-ry-pha	Naz-a-rene	A-haf-u-e-rus ²
Bar-thol-o-mew	Ne-he-mi-ah	Ar-i-ma-the-a
Chryf-of-tom	Re-ho-bo-am	E-paph-ro-di-tus
Go-mor-rah	Sad-du-cee	La-o-di-ce-a
Gib-ral-tar	The-o-do-fius*	
Ma-hom-et	Thy-a-ti-ra	Neb-u-chad-nez ²
The-oph-il-us	Tra-co-ni-tis	[zar ⁵
Ther-mom-e-ter	Tran-syl-va-nia	Ar-chi-bald ⁴
Teu-ton-nic	Zed-e-ki-ah	Bar-na-bas
	An-a-bap-tist ²	Da-mas-cus ⁴
An-a-ni-as	Di-o-nyf-i-us*	
Ba-al-ze-bub	Hi-e-rap-o-lis	A-lex-an-der ⁴
E-le-a-zar	Neb-u-zar-a-dan	
Ethi-o-pi-a		Ec-cle-si-as-tes ⁴
Hez-e-ki-ah	Ar-e-op-a-gus ²	
Jer-e-mi-ah	Deu-ter-on-o-my	Clau-di-as ³
Jer-o-bo-am	E-qui-noc-tial	
Ly-ca-o-ni-a	He-li-op-o-lis	

Cb in this table except in Archibald, sounds like *k*.

* Pronounced The-o-do-fius, Di-o-nish-us,

In almost all scripture names of the Old Testament, *t* retains its proper sound, as in *Peletiah*; *cb* sounds like *k* as in *Chaldean*, *g* is generally hard before *i*, as in *Gibeon*. The letters *ai*, which represent the Hebrew *ain*, are generally pronounced like the first sound of *a*. In the New Testament *tia* and *cia*, are pronounced as *be*, in *Galatia*, &c.

TABLE XLVIII.

Other Names of Three Syllables. accented on the First.

A M-a-zon	Clav-er-ak	Dor-chef-ter
Bev-er-ly	Chef-a-peak	Dan-bu-ry
Bar-ring-ton	Col-chef-ter	Eg-re-mont
Ben-ning-ton	Cher-o-kee	Ex-e-ter
Bran-dy-wine	Cov-en-try	Farm-ing-ton

Hei-dle-berg	Leb-a-non	Scar-bo-rough
Hunt-ing-ton	Lan-sing-burg	Sen-e-ca
Har-wia-ton	Lex-ing-ton	Ston-ing-ton
Es-ki-maux	Lou-if-burg	Sun-der-land
Mer-ri-mak	Mex-i-co	Son-dis-field
Hat-e-ras	Man-chef-ter	Simf-bu-ry
In di-a	Marl-bo-rough	Tyr-ing-ham
If-sa char	Mor-de-cai	Tor-ring-ton
Jef-fe-ry	Mus-co-vy	Vol-un-town
Ju-li-us	New-bu-ry	Wal-lingf-ford
Ken-sing-ton	New-found-land	Weth-er-field
Kil-lingf-worth	O-kri-kok	Win-chef-ter
Lab-ra-dor	Sa-lis-bu ry	Wor-thing-ton

TABLE XLIX.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

B ER-mu-da	Ti-o-ga	O-ge-chee
Ca-taw-ba	Wi-om-ing	O-hi-o
Of-we-go	Hen lo-pen	Me-soo-ri
Che-buk-to	Pe-tux-ent	Ken-tuck-y
Pe-nob-scot	Pe-taps-ko	Mi-am-ee
E-so-pus	Po-to-mak	Se-tak-et
Sko-har-ry	E-dis-to	Wa-to-ga

The principal Accent is on the last Syllable, and the half accent on the First.

Mon-tre-al	Con-ga-ree	Ma-gel-lan
I-ro-quois	Chick-e-faw	Par-a-quay
Mi-chi-gan*	Wa-ter-ee	Trin-i-dad
Gen-e-see	Il le-nois	Sur-i-nam
Ken-ne-bek	Da-ri-en	O-ro-noke

* *Ch pronounced sh.*

TABLE L.

Proper Names of Four and Five Syllables, accented on the Second.

E U-ro-pe-an	Pis-cat-a-qua
Ma-mar-o-nek	Ske-nec-ta-dy
On-ta-ri-o	Wi-com-i-ca

Accented on the Third and First.

Al-le-ga-ny	Car-tha-ge-na
Ap-po-mat-toks	Tuf-ke-ro-ra
Con-e-ſto-ga	Suf-que-han-nah
Ni-a-ga-ra	Nar-ra-gan-ſet
Rap-pa-han-nok	Lou-i-ſa-na
Sar-a-to-ga	Ap-a-lach-i-an
O-non-da-ga	A-lex-an-dri-a
Cah-no-wa-ga	

Accented on the Fourth and First.

Ti-con-de-ro-ga	Mich-il-i-mak-i-nak
Sa-ga-da-hok	

T A B L E L I.

Of Numbers.

<i>Fig's.</i>	<i>Let's.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Numerical Adjectives.</i>
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
21	XXI	twenty one	twenty first
22	XXII	twenty two	twenty second
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
31	XXXI	thirty one	thirty first
40	XL	forty	fortieth

50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth, &c.
1000	M	one thousand	

1800 MDCCC One thousand eight hundred.

N. B. In all numerical adjectives, *th* has its proper sound, as in *think*.

T A B L E LII.

Words, the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

N. B. Roman Letters are silent, except *r*.

A I L, to be troubled	<i>Base</i> , vile
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Bas</i> s, in music
<i>Air</i> , an element	<i>Beer</i> , a liquor
<i>Arc</i> , plural of <i>is</i> or <i>am</i>	<i>Bier</i> , to carry the dead
<i>Heir</i> , to an estate	<i>Ber-ry</i> , a small fruit
<i>All</i> , the whole	<i>Bu-ry</i> , to inter the dead
<i>Awl</i> , an instrument	<i>Beat</i> , to strike
<i>Al-tar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Beet</i> , a root
<i>Al-ter</i> , to change	<i>Blew</i> , did blow
<i>Ant</i> , a Pismire	<i>Blue</i> , colour
<i>Aunt</i> , uncle's wife	<i>Boar</i> , a male swine
<i>As-cent</i> , steepness	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole
<i>As-sent</i> , an agreement	<i>Bolt</i> , for a door
<i>Au-ger</i> , an instrument	<i>Boult</i> , to sift
<i>Au-gur</i> , one who foretells	<i>Bow</i> , to bend
<i>Bail</i> , surety	<i>Bough</i> , a branch
<i>Bale</i> , a pack of goods	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with
<i>Ball</i> , a round substance	<i>Beau</i> , a gay fellow
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry aloud	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Bread</i> , food
<i>Bear</i> , to suffer	<i>Bur-row</i> , for Rabbits
<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Bur-rough</i> , a town corporate

<i>By</i> , a particle	<i>Dew</i> , from Heaven
<i>Buy</i> , to purchase	<i>Due</i> , owed
<i>Cain</i> , a man's name	<i>Die</i> , to expire
<i>Cane</i> , a shrub or staff	<i>Dye</i> , to colour
<i>Call</i> , to cry out	<i>Doe</i> , a female deer
<i>Caul</i> , of a wig, or bowels	<i>Dough</i> , bread unbaked
<i>Can-non</i> , a large gun	<i>Dun</i> , brown colour
<i>Can-on</i> a rule	<i>Done</i> , performed
<i>Can vass</i> , to examine	<i>Fane</i> , a weather cock
<i>Can vas</i> , coarse cloth	<i>Fein</i> , gladly
<i>Ceil-ing</i> , of a room	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble
<i>Seal-ing</i> , setting of a seal	<i>Faint</i> , weary
<i>Gell</i> , a hut	<i>Feint</i> , a false march
<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of	<i>Fair</i> , comely
<i>Gen-tu-ry</i> , a hundred years	<i>Fare</i> , food, customary duty, &c.
<i>Gen tau-ry</i> an herb	<i>Fel-lon</i> , a whittow
<i>Chol-er</i> , wrath	<i>Fel-on</i> , a criminal
<i>Col lar</i> , for the neck	<i>Flea</i> , an insect
<i>Cord</i> , a small rope	<i>Flee</i> , to run away
<i>Chord</i> , in music	<i>Flour</i> , of wheat
<i>Ci-on</i> , a young shoot	<i>Flow-er</i> , of the field
<i>Si-on</i> , a mountain	<i>Fourth</i> , in number
<i>Cite</i> , to summon	<i>Forth</i> , abroad
<i>Sight</i> , seeing	<i>Foul</i> , nasty
<i>Site</i> , situation	<i>Fowl</i> , a bird
<i>Chron-ic-al</i> of long continuance	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Chron-i-cle</i> , a history	<i>Cuilt</i> , crime
<i>Course</i> , order, or direction	<i>Grate</i> , for coals
<i>Coarse</i> , not fine	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Com-ple-ment</i> , a full number	<i>Groan</i> , to sigh
<i>Com-pli-ment</i> , expression of civility.	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Cous-in</i> , a relation	<i>Hail</i> , to salute, or frozen drops of rain
<i>Coz-en</i> , to cheat	<i>Hale</i> , sound, healthy
<i>Coun-cil</i> , an assembly	<i>Hart</i> , a beast
<i>Coun-sel</i> , advice	<i>Heart</i> , the seat of life
<i>Cur-rant</i> , a berry	<i>Hare</i> , an animal
<i>Cur-vent</i> , passing or a stream	<i>Hair</i> , of the head
<i>Cour-i-er</i> , a messenger	<i>Here</i> , in this place
<i>Cur-ri-er</i> , a dresser of leather	<i>Hear</i> , to hearken
<i>Deer</i> , a wild animal	<i>Hew</i> , to cut
<i>Dear</i> , of great price	<i>Hue</i> , colour

Him, that man	Made, finished
Hymn, a sacred song	Maid, an unmarried woman
Hire, wages	Main, the chief
High-er, more high	Mane, of an horse
Heel, of the foot	Male, the be kind
Heal, to cure	Mail, armour, or a packet
I, myself	Man-ner, mode, or custom
Eye, organ of sight	Man-or, a lordship
Isle, an island	Meet, to come together
Ille, of a church	Meat, flesh
In, within	Mete, measure
Inn, a tavern	Mite, an insect
In-dite, to compose	Might, strength
In-dict, to prosecute	Met-al gold or silver
Kill to slay	Met-tle, briskness
Kiln, of brick	Naught, bad
Knave, a dishonest man	Nought none
Nave, of a wheel	Nay, no
Knight, by honor	Neigh, as an horse
Night the evening	Oar, to row with
Know, to be acquainted	Ore metal not separated
No, not so	Oh, alas
Knew, did know	Owe, to be indebted
New, not old	One, in number
Knot, made by tying	Won, past time of win
Not, denying	Our, belonging
Lade, to dip water	Hour, sixty minutes
Laid, placed	Pale, wanting colour
Lain, did lie	Pail, a vessel
Lane, a narrow passage	Pain, torment
Leek, a root	Pane, a square of glass
Leak, to run out	Peel, the outside
Les-son, a reading	Peal, upon the bells
Les-sen, to diminish	Pear, a fruit
Li-ar, a teller of lies	Pare, to cut off
Lyre, a harp	Plain, even or level
Led, did lead	Plane, to make smooth
Lead, heavy metal	Plate a flat piece of metal
Lie, a falsehood also to rest on	Plait, a fold in a garment
a bed	Pray, to implore
Lye, water drained through	Prey, booty
ashes,	Prin-ci-pal, chief
Lo, behold	Prin-ci-ple, first rule
Low, humble	

<i>Propb-et</i> , a foreteller	<i>So</i> , thus
<i>Prof-it</i> , advantage	<i>Sow</i> , to scatter
<i>Peace</i> , tranquillity	<i>Sum</i> , the whole
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Some</i> , particle
<i>Rain</i> , falling water	<i>Sun</i> , a fountain of light
<i>Rein</i> , of a bridle	<i>Son</i> , a Male child
<i>Reign</i> , to rule	<i>Sore</i> , an ulcer
<i>Red</i> , colour	<i>Soar</i> , to mount up
<i>Read</i> , did read	<i>Stare</i> , to look earnestly
<i>Reed</i> , a shrub	<i>Stair</i> , a step
<i>Read</i> , to peruse	<i>Steel</i> , hard metal
<i>Rest</i> , ease	<i>Steal</i> , to take away without liberty
<i>Wrest</i> , to fore	<i>Straight</i> , not crooked
<i>Rice</i> , a sort of corn	<i>Strait</i> , narrow
<i>Rise</i> , origin	<i>Sac-cor</i> , help
<i>Rye</i> , a sort of grain	<i>Suck-er</i> , a young twig
<i>Wry</i> , crooked	<i>Sleight</i> , dexterity
<i>Ring</i> , to sound	<i>Slight</i> , to despise
<i>Wring</i> to twist	<i>Soal</i> , of the foot
<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Soul</i> , spirit
<i>Right</i> , just	<i>Tax</i> , a rate
<i>Write</i> , to from letters with a pen	<i>Tacks</i> , small nails
<i>Wright</i> , a workman	<i>Ta'e</i> , a story
<i>Rode</i> , did ride	<i>Tail</i> , the end
<i>Road</i> , the highway	<i>Tare</i> , weight allowed
<i>Roe</i> , a deer	<i>Tear</i> , to rend
<i>Row</i> , a rank	<i>Team</i> , of cattle or horses
<i>Ruff</i> , a neckcloth	<i>Teem</i> , to go with young
<i>Rough</i> , not smooth	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them
<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Sale</i> , selling	<i>The</i> , a particle
<i>Seen</i> , beheld	<i>Thee</i> , yourself
<i>Scene</i> , of a stage	<i>Too</i> , likewise
<i>See</i> , to behold	<i>Two</i> , twice one
<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Tow</i> , to drag after
<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Toe</i> , of a foot
<i>Scent</i> , small	<i>Vale</i> , a valley
<i>Se-ni-or</i> , elder.	<i>Veil</i> , a covering
<i>Seign-ör</i> , a Lord	<i>Vein</i> , for the blood
<i>Shore</i> , side of a river	<i>Vane</i> , to shew the course of the wind
<i>Shoar</i> , a prop	<i>Vice</i> , sin
<i>Sink</i> , to go down	<i>Vise</i> , a screw
<i>Cinque</i> , five	

<i>Wait</i> , to carry	<i>Weigh</i> , to poise
<i>Weight</i> , heaviness	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Wear</i> , to put on	<i>Weak</i> , not strong
<i>Ware</i> , merchandise	<i>Wood</i> , trees
<i>Were</i> , past time plu. of <i>am</i>	<i>Would</i> , was willing
<i>Waste</i> , to spend	<i>You</i> , plural of <i>thee</i>
<i>Waist</i> , the middle	<i>Yew</i> , a tree
<i>Way</i> , road	

In this table I have omitted several words which are found in *Dilworth* and *Fenning*; either because the *English* differs from the *American* pronunciation, or because they have inserted words together as *nearly* the same in sound, which may lead into error. For instance, the words *consort* and *concert* are placed together in *Dilworth*, and they are commonly pronounced alike; but it is an offence against propriety, and I choose to admit no words but such as found exactly alike.

TABLE LIII.

OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B Batchelor of Arts	<i>Ep.</i> Epistle
<i>A. D.</i> in the year of our Lord	<i>Eng.</i> English
<i>A. M.</i> Master of Arts, before noon, or in the year of the world.	<i>Eph.</i> Ephesians
<i>Bart.</i> Baronet	<i>Esa.</i> Esaias
<i>B. D.</i> Batchelor of Divinity	<i>Ex.</i> Example, or Exodus
<i>C.</i> or <i>Cent.</i> an hundred	<i>Feb.</i> February
<i>Capt.</i> Captain	<i>Fr.</i> France, or Francis
<i>Col.</i> Colonel	<i>F. R. S.</i> Fellow of the Royal Society
<i>Cant.</i> Canticles	<i>Gal.</i> Galatians
<i>Chap.</i> Chapter	<i>Gen.</i> Genesis
<i>Cbron.</i> Chronicles	<i>Gent.</i> Gentlemen
<i>Co.</i> Company	<i>Geo.</i> George
<i>Com.</i> Commissioner	<i>G. R.</i> George the King
<i>Cr.</i> Credit	<i>Heb.</i> Hebrews
<i>Cwt.</i> Hundred weight	<i>Hon.</i> Honorable
<i>D. D.</i> Doctor of Divinity	<i>Hun.</i> Hundred
<i>Dr.</i> Doctor, or Debtor	<i>Ibidem.</i> <i>Ibid.</i> in the same place
<i>Dec.</i> December	<i>Isa.</i> Isaiah
<i>Dep.</i> Deputy	<i>i. e.</i> that is
<i>Deut.</i> Deuteronomy	<i>Id.</i> the same
<i>Do.</i> or <i>Ditto</i> , the same	<i>Ja.</i> James
<i>e. g.</i> for example	<i>Jac.</i> Jacob
<i>Ecel.</i> Ecclesiastes	<i>Josh.</i> Joshua
	<i>K.</i> King
	<i>Km.</i> Kingdom

<i>Kt.</i> Knight	<i>P. M.</i> Afternoon
<i>L.</i> Lord, or Lady	<i>P. S.</i> Postscript
<i>Lev.</i> Leviticus	<i>Pf.</i> Psalm
<i>Lieut.</i> Lieutenant	<i>Q.</i> Question, Queen
<i>L. L. D.</i> Doctor of Laws	<i>q. d.</i> as if he should say
<i>L. S.</i> the place of the Seal	<i>q. l.</i> as much as you please
<i>Lond.</i> London	<i>Regr.</i> Register
<i>M.</i> Marquis	<i>Rev.</i> Revelation, Reverend
<i>M. B.</i> Batchelor of Physic	<i>Rt. Hon.</i> Right Honourable
<i>Mr.</i> Master	<i>S.</i> South and Shilling
<i>Messrs.</i> gentlemen, Sirs	<i>St.</i> Saint
<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress	<i>Sept</i> September
<i>M. S.</i> Manuscript	<i>Serj.</i> Serjeant
<i>M. S. S.</i> Manuscripts	<i>S. T. P.</i> Professor of Divinity
<i>Mat.</i> Mathew	<i>S. T. D.</i> Doctor of Divinity
<i>Matb.</i> Mathematics	<i>ff.</i> To wit, namely
<i>N. B.</i> take particular notice	<i>Theo.</i> Theophilus
<i>Nov.</i> November	<i>Tho.</i> Thomas
<i>No.</i> Number	<i>Theff.</i> Theſſalonians
<i>N. S.</i> New style	<i>V.</i> or <i>vide</i> , see
<i>Obj.</i> Objection	<i>Viz.</i> to wit, namely
<i>O. S.</i> Old style	<i>Wm.</i> William
<i>Parl.</i> Parliament	<i>Wp.</i> Worship
<i>Per cent.</i> by the hundred	<i>&c.</i> and
<i>Pet.</i> Peter	<i>&c.</i> and ſo forth
<i>Phil.</i> Philip	<i>U. S. A.</i> United States of Ame-
<i>Philom.</i> a lover of learning	rica,

TABLE LIV.

Names of the principal Kingdoms and States of Europe.

Kingdoms.	Capital Cities.	No. of Inhabitants.
E NG-LAND	Lon-don	7,000,000
Scot-land	E-din-burgh	2,000,000
Ire-land	Dub-lin	2,200,000
France	Par-is	24,000,000
Spain	Mad-rid	11,000,000
Por-tu-gal	Liſ-bon	2,000,000
Ger-ma-ny	Vi-en-na	24,000,000
Neth-er-lands	Am-ſter-dam	2,000,000
Flan-ders	Bruf-fels	1,500,000
I-ta-ly	Rome	16,000,000
Sar-di-nia	Cag-li-a-ri, Tu-rin	2,000,000
Swit-zer-land	Bern	2,000,000

* Including ſeveral republics, as well as the Pope's dominions

AN EASY STANDARD.

Kingdoms.	Capital Cities	No. of Inhabitants.
Bo-he-mi-a	Pragne	3,000,000
Hun-ga-ry	Pref-burgh	2,500,000
Nor-way	Ber-gen	2,444,000
Den-mark	Copen-ha-gen	
Swe-den	Stock-holm	
Ruf-fia	Pe-terf-burgh	1,500,000
Pruf-fia	Ber-lin	24,000,000
Po-land	War-faw	6,000,000
Tur-key†	Con-ftan-ti-no-ple	9,000,000
† In Europe.		8,000,000

ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES.

S. ftands for *Spanifh* ; F. for *French* ; E. for *Englifh* ; D. for *Dutch* ; Dan. for *Danifh* ;

C U-B A	S. St. Vin-cent's	E.
C Hif-pan-i-o-la	F. St. Mar-tin's	E.
Ja-mai-ca*	E. St. Lu-cia††	F.
An-ti-gua†	E. To-ba-go	E.
Bar-ba-does	E. Ne-vis	E.
Mar-ti-ni-co†	F. Gren-a-da	E.
Por-to-ri-co	S. Ber-mu-da	E.
Dom-i-ni-co	E. An-guil-la	E.
Gua-da-loupe‡	F. Mont-fe-rat	E.
Eu-fta-tia	D. Cur-ra-coe††	D.
St. Croix**	Dan. St. Pierre	F.
St. Chrift-to-pher's	E. Mi-que-lon§§	F.
Ba-ha-ma	E. St. Tho-mas	Dan.

* Pronounced *Jamaca*. † *Antega*. ‡ *Martineeko*. § *Domineeko*.
 Porto Reeko. ¶ *Gaudaloo*. ** *Santa Crufe*. †† *St. Lucee*. ‡‡ *Cur-refo*. §§ *Miqueloon*.

PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

Provinces.	Principal Towns.	
C A N-A-D A	Que-bee	E.
N o-v a S c o-t i a	Hal-i-fax	E.
Eaft Flo-ri-da	St. Au-guf-tine*	S.
Wefl Flo-ri-da	Pen-fa-co-la	S.

* *Augufteen*.

TABLE LV.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

States.	Capital Towns.	Inhabitants.
N E W-hamp-fhire	Portf-mouth	141,885
Maf-fa-chu-fets	Bof-ton	475,027

OF PRONUNCIATION,

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<i>States.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Rhode-Island	New-port	68,825
Con-nec-ti-cut	Hart-ford	237,946
New-York	New-York	340,120
New-Jer-sey	Tren-ton	184,139
Pen-syl-va-ni-a	Phi-la-del-phi-a	434,373
Del-a-ware	New-Cas-tle	59,094
Ma-ry-land	Bal-ti-more	319,728
Vir-gin-i-a	Rich-mond	747,610
North Ca-ro-li-na	New-bern	393,751
South Ca-ro-li-na	Char-les-ton	249,073
Geor-gi-a	Sa-va-nah	82,548
Ver-mont	Ben-ning-ton	85,539
Ken-tuc-ky	Lex-ing-ton	73,077
Ten-ef-see	Knox-ville	60,000

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.—Rock-ing-ham, Hill-bo-rough, Stat-ford, Che-shire, Graf-ton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>
Suf-folk	Bos-ton
Nor-folk	Ded-ham
Es-sex	Sa-lem
Mid-dle-sex	Cam-bridge
Hamp-shire	Spring-field, and North-amp-ton
Plym-outh	Plym-outh
Barn-sta-ble	Barn-sta-ble
Brif-tol	Taun-ton
York	York
Dukes-Coun-ty	Ed-gar-ton
Nan-tuck-et	Sher-burne
Worce-ster	Worce-ster
Cum-ber-land	Port-land
Lin-coln	Pow-nal-bo-rough
Berk-shire	Great-Bar-ring-ton
Han-cock	Pe-nob-scot
Wash-ing-ton	Ma-chi-as

RHODE-ISLAND.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>
New-port	New-port
Washington	South-King-ston
Pro-vi-dence	Pro-vi-dence
Kent	East-Green-wich
Brif-tol	Brif-tol

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.

Hart-ford
New Ha-ven
New Lon-don
Wind-ham
Fair-field
Litch-field
Mid-dle-sex
Tol-and

Capital Towns.

Hart-ford
New Ha-ven
New Lon-don
Wind-ham
Fair-field
Litch-field
Mid-dle-town
Tol-and

NEW-YORK.

Counties.

New-York
Rich-mond
King's-coun-ty
Queen's-coun-ty
Suf-folk
Al-ba-ny
West Ches-ter
Or-ange
Ul-ster
Duch-ess
Mont-go-me-ry
Wash-ing-ton
Co-lum-bi-a
Clin-ton
Scho-ha-ry
Ot-se-go
Her-ke-mer
On-ta-rio
Renf-se-laer
Ti-o-ga
Steu-ben
On-on-da-go

Capital Towns.

The City
Rich-mond
Flat-bush
Ja-mai-ca
South-hold
Al-ba-ny
West Ches-ter
Go-shen
King-ston
Pough-keep-sie
John-stown
Sa-lem
Clav-er-ak
Plattf-burg
Scho-ha-ry
Coop-er's Town
Whites-town
Can-an-dar-qua
Troy
New-town
Bath
Cip-i-o

* Pronounced *Pokepse*.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.

Ber-gen
Mid-dle-sex
Es-sex
Som-er-set
Mon-mouth
Mor-ris
Cum-ber-land

Capital Towns.

Ber-gen
Am-boy
New-ark
Prince-ton
Free-hold
Mor-ris-town
Bridge-town

Counties.
 Suffex
 Bur-ling-ton
 Glouce-ster
 Sa-lem
 Hun-ter-don
 Cape May

Chief Towns.
 New-ton
 Bur-ling-ton
 Had-don-field
 Sa-lem
 Tren-ton

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.
 Phi-la-del-phi-a
 Chef-ter
 Bucks
 Lan-caf-ter
 York
 Cum-ber-land
 Berks
 North-amp-ton
 Bed-ford
 North-um-ber-land
 West-more-land
 Wash-ing-ton
 Frank-lin
 Dau-phin
 Fay-ette
 Lu-zerne
 Mont-go-me-ry
 Del-a-ware
 Miff-lin
 Hunt-ing-don
 Al-le-ga-ny

Capital Towns.
 Phi-la-del-phia
 West Chef-ter
 New-town
 Lan-caf-ter
 York
 Car-lisle
 Read-ing
 Eaf-ton
 Bed-ford
 Sun-bu-ry
 Greenf-burg
 Wash-ing-ton
 Cham-berf-ton
 Har-rif-burg
 Un-ion
 Wilkf-barre
 Nor-rif-town
 Chef-ter
 Lew-if-burg
 Hunt-ing-don
 Pittf-burg

DELAWARE.

Counties.
 New Caf-tle
 Kent
 Suffex

Capital Towns.
 New Caf-tle
 Do-ver
 Lew-il-town

MARYLAND.

Counties. Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Ann's, Kent, Caroline, Cecil, Washington, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Montgomery, Frederick, Anne Arundle, Baltimore, Hartford, Calvert, Allegany.

VIRGINIA.

Counties.—Amherst, Henrico, Richmond, Ohio, Prince William, Charlotte, Pendleton, James City, Northumberland, Nansemond, Buckingham, King and Queen, Stafford, Mecklenburg,

Louisa, Dinwiddie Essex, York, Prince, Edward, Fairfax, Goochland, Culpepper, Cumberland, Brunswick, Fauquier, Middlesex, Warwick, Caroline, Southampton, Botetourt, Spotsylvania, Norfolk, Amelia, Elizabeth City, Shanandoah, Monongahela, Bedford, Randolph, Rockingham, Loudon, Frederick, Montgomery, Halifax, Rockbridge, Northampton, Prince George, Hampshire, Augusta, Berkley, Greenbrier, Pittsylvania, Surry, Accomack, Westmoreland Washington, Charles City, Isle of Wight Hanover, King George, Gloucester, Fluvanna, Princess Ann, Albermarle, New Kent, Lunenburg, Suffex, Lancaster, Powhatan, Orange, Henry, Chesterfield, Russell, Hardy, King William, Campbell, Franklin, Greenville, Harrison.

KENTUCKY.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>
Jef-fer-son	Lou-is-ville	Mad-i-son	
Fay-ette	Lex-ing-ton	Lin-coln	
Bour-bon		Wood-ford	
Mer-cer	Dan-ville	Ma-son	
Nel-son	Beard's-town	Wash-ing-ton	

NORTH CAROLINA.

This State is divided into Eight Districts.

1. EDENTON. *Counties*—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Tyrrel.
2. HALIFAX *Counties*—Northampton, Halifax, Franklin, Warren, Nash, Edgecomb, Martin.
3. NEWBERN. *Counties*—Craven, Dobbs, Johnston, Pitt, Beaufort, Carter, Jones, Wayne, Hyde.
4. WILMINGTON *Counties*—Onslow, New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Duplin.
5. HILLSBOROUGH. *Counties*—Granville, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Randolph, Chatham.
6. MORGAN. *Counties*—Burke, Wilks, Rutherford, Lincoln.
7. SALISBURY. *Counties*—Rowan, Mecklenburgh, Guildford, Surry, Montgomery, Iredell, Rockingham, Stokes.
8. FAYETTE. *Counties*—Cumberland, Fayetteville, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Samson, Anson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State is divided into Seven Districts.

1. NINETY SIX. *Counties*—Abbeville, Edgefield, Pendleton, Greenville, Union, Newburn, Laurens, Spartenburg.
2. CAMDEN. *Counties*—Clarendon, Fairfield, Clarendon, Richland, Lancaster, York, Chester.
3. CHERAWS. *Counties*—Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington.

4. GEORGETOWN. *Counties*—Winyaw, Williamsburg, Kingstons, Liberty.

5. CHARLESTON. *Counties*—Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkeley, Dorchester, Creek, Bartholomew, Colleton.

6. BEAUFORT. *Counties*—Hilton, Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Granville.

7. ORANGEBURGH. *Counties*—Lewisburg, Lexington, Orange, Winter.

GEORGIA.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>
Chat-ham	Sa-van-nah	Green	Greenf-burgb
Es-sing-ham	Eb-en-e-zer	Wash-ing-ton	Gol-phin-ton
Burke	Waynesb-rough	Li-ber-ty	Sun-bu-ry
Rich-mond	Au-gal-ta	Glyn	Brunf-wick
Wilkes	Wash-ing-ton	Cam-den	St. Pa-tricks
Frank-lin		Bour-bon	on the Missis-sippi, [unsettled.]

Explanation of the pauses and other characters used in writing.

A Comma (,) is a pause of one syllable. A Semicolon (;) two. A Colon (:) four. A Period (.) six. An Interrogation point (?) shows when a question is asked; as, *Whom do you see?* An Exclamation point (!) is a mark of wonder or surprise; as, *O the folly of sinners!* The pause of these two points is the same as a colon or period; and the sentence should usually be closed with a raised tone of voice.

() A Parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which is not necessary to make sense, and should be read quicker, and in a weaker tone of voice.

[] Brackets or Hooks, include words that serve to explain a foregoing word or sentence.

- A Hyphen joins words or syllables; as, *window-glass*.

' An Apostrophe shows when a letter is omitted; as *us'd* for *used*.

^ A Caret shows where a word or number of words are omitted through mistake; as, *as this is ^{my} book*.

“ A Quotation or double comma, includes a passage that is taken from some other author in his own words.

☞ The Index points to some remarkable passage.

¶ The Paragraph begins a new subject.

§ The Section is used to divide chapters.

*|| An Asterisk, and other references, point to a note in the margin or bottom of a page.

A
A SHORT INTRODUCTION
TO
GRAMMAR:

BEING AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE SECOND PART OF THE INSTITUTE.

OF GRAMMAR.

Q. **W**HAT is Grammar?

A. Grammar is the art of expressing thoughts by words with propriety and dispatch.

Q. What are the elements of language?

A. Letters, which compose words.

Q. What does English Grammar teach?

A. The true principles and idioms* of the English Language.

OF WORDS.

Q. How may words be divided?

A. Into six classes or parts of speech: nouns, articles, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, abbreviations.

OF NOUNS.

Q. What is a noun?

A. The name of any person, place, or thing; as, John, Hartford, paper.

Q. How are nouns divided?

A. Into proper names, which are limited to particular persons, places, &c. as, Boston, Thomas, Potomak; and common names, which belong to sorts of things; as birds, books.

Q. How is the signification of common nouns restrained or limited?

A. By the two little words *a* and *the* called articles.

Q. Explain the use of each.

A. *A* confines the name to a single thing, but leaves it uncertain which is meant; as, a tree. *The* is used when the particular thing or things mentioned are supposed to be known; as, the twelve tribes.

Q. How many numbers are there?

A. Two, the singular and the plural. The singular speaks of one; as, book: the plural of more; as, books.

* Idioms are modes of speaking or writing, which are peculiar to a language.

Q. How is the plural formed?

A. By adding *s* or *es* to the singular; as paper, papers. fox, foxes.

Q. What exceptions are there to this rule?

A. Some nouns, in which *f* is changed into *v* in the plural; as, life, wife; lives, wives. Some in which *y* is changed into *ies*; as, vanity, vanities; and some more irregular words; as; man men; foot, feet.

Q. What is meant by case?

A. Either a difference of ending in a word, to express a different relation, or a different position of a word.

Q. What cases are there in English?

A. The nominative, which usually stands before a verb; as, the boy writes: the possessive, which takes an *s* with a comma, and denotes property; as, John's hat: the objective, which follows a verb or preposition; as, he honours virtue, or, it is an honour to him.

Q. How many genders are there?

A. There are two genders, the masculine which comprehends all males; and the feminine which comprehends all females.— Things without life have no gender.

Q. How are the different genders expressed?

A. Generally by the ending *ess*; as, actresses, heiresses: sometimes by *he* and *she*; as, a he-goat, a she-goat: sometimes by *man* and *maid*; as, a man-servant, a maid-servant. Sometimes the feminine ends in *ix*; as executrix.

OF PRONOUNS.

Q. What is a pronoun?

A. A small word that stands for a noun; as, "This is a man of worth; treat him with respect." The pronoun *him* supplies the place of *man*.

Q. Which are called the personal pronouns?

A. I, thou, he, she; we, ye or you, they. 1st. The person speaking calls himself *I*. 2d. The person spoken to is called *thou*. 3d. The person spoken of is called *he* if a male, *she* if a female; when a thing is spoken of, it is called *it*. The plural of *I* is *we*; the plural of *thou* is *ye* or *you*—the plural of *he, she* or *it*, is *they*.

Q. What difference is there in the use of *ye* and *you*?

A. *Ye* is used in the solemn style—you in common discourse; *you* is also used, in familiar language, for *thou*, which is used principally in the addresses to the Deity.

Q. How do these pronouns vary in the cases?

A. Thus:

<i>Nominative.</i>	Singular.	
	<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>
I	mine	me
thou	thine	thee
he	his	him
she	hers	her
it	its	it
Plural.		
we	ours	us
ye or you	yours	you
they	theirs	them

Q. What other words are called pronouns?

A. My, thy, her, our, your, their, are all called pronominal pronouns; because they are joined with nouns. This, that, other, any, some, one, none, are called definitive pronouns, because they limit the signification of the noun to which they refer.

Q. Are any of these varied?

A. This, that, and other, make, in the plural, these, those, and others.

Q. What other pronouns are there in English?

A. Who, which, and what. These are called relatives, because they relate to some foregoing nouns: except when they ask questions; then they are called interrogative. What, has the sense of that, which; except in asking questions.

Q. Have the relatives any variations?

A. Who is thus varied in the cases—Nom. who—Poss. whose: Object, whom.

Q. What name is given to each, every, other?

A. That of distributives; because they denote a number of particulars, taken separately; as "There are five boys, each of whom is able to read."

Q. What is the use of own and self?

A. They are added to pronouns, to express an idea with force. Self makes selves in the plural.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an adjective?

A. A word which expresses some quality or circumstance of a noun; as a wise man, a young woman, two men.

Q. Have adjectives any variations?

A. Adjectives, which express qualities, capable of being increased or diminished, are varied to express comparison, thus;—wise, wiser, wisest—cold, colder, coldest.

Q. What are the degrees of comparison called?

A. The positive, comparative, and superlative. The positive

expresses the simple quality ; as, wise, cold—the comparative expresses a quality in a greater or less degree ; as, wiser, colder, less wise—the superlative expresses a quality in the greatest, or least possible degree ; as, wisest, coldest, least wise.

Most adjectives may be compared by more and most, less and least ; as, more generous, or less generous, &c.

OF VERBS:

Q. What is a verb ?

A. A part of speech, signifying action or being.

Q. How many kinds of verbs are there ?

A. Two, transitive and intransitive. A transitive verb is followed by some word which represents the object of the action ; as, John loves study ; loves is the verb, and study the object. An intransitive verb is not followed by any object ; as, John sleeps, runs, &c.

Q. How many things belong to a verb ?

A. Four ; person, number, time, and mode.

Q. How many persons are used with verbs ?

A. Three ; as, in the singular number, I write, thou writest, he writes. In the plural, we write, ye or you write, they write.

Q. How many times or tenses are there ?

A. Three—present past, and future. An action may be now doing ; as, I write or am writing. The verb is then said to be in the present tense. An action may have been done some time ago ; as I wrote, or have written. The verb is then in the past time. When the action is yet to come, the verb is in the future time ; as I shall or will write.

Q. What is mode in grammar ?

A. The manner of representing action or being.

Q. How do the English express time and mode ?

A. Principally by the means of several words called auxiliaries or helpers ; viz. do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, should, would, could, and must.

Q. What are the modes ?

A. The Infinitive, the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Subjunctive.

Q. Explain them.

A. The Infinitive expresses action or being, without limitation of person or number ; as, to write.

The Indicative shows or declares an action or being ; as, I write, I am ; or some circumstance of action or being ; as, I can write, I must sleep ; or asks a question ; as do I write ?

The Imperative commands, exhorts, or prays ; as, write ; go ; do thou grant.

The Subjunctive expresses action or being under some condition or uncertainty ; and is commonly preceded by a conjunction, adverb, or some other word ; as, if I write ; though he slay me ; I wish I were in the Elysian fields.

Q. What are participles ?

A. They are words which are formed from verbs, and have the nature of verbs, nouns or adjectives.

Q. How do they end ?

A. In d, t, n, or ing. Thus from the verbs, move, teach, write, go—are formed the participles, moved, taught written, going.

Q. What is the use of do as a helping word ?

A. It has four uses, 1st. to express emphasis or opposition ; as, “ perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee.”

2d. To save the repetition of another verb ; as, he writes better than you do ; that is better than you write.

3d. To ask a question ; as, “ do they write ” ?

4th. It is elegantly used in negative sentences ; as, “ he does not walk.”

In all other cases, it is obsolete, or inelegant.

Q. What is the use of be and have ?

A. As helpers, they are signs of time.

Q. What is the use of shall ?

A. In the first person it foretells ; as, “ I shall go ; we shall speak.”

In the second and third person, it implies a command or determination ; as, “ he shall go ; you shall write.”

Q. What is the use of will ?

A. In the first person it promises ; as, “ I will pay him.” In the second and third it foretels ; as, “ he will speak ; you will go.”

Q. What is the use of would ?

A. In the first person it denotes a past or conditional promise, or mere inclination. It is often used in the present time, in declaratory phrases ; as, “ I would not choose any.” In the second and third persons it expresses inclination, “ he would not go ; you would not answer.”

Q. What is the use of should ?

A. In the first person it commonly expresses event merely ; as, I should write if I had an opportunity.”

In the second and third persons it expresses duty or obligation ; as, you should help the poor ; he should go to school.

When an emphasis is laid on should or would, it varies their meaning.

The Helping Verbs are thus varied.

Present Time.

To do	To have	Can
I do	I have	I can
Thou doest or dost	Thou hast	Thou canst
He does or doth	He has or hath	He can
We do	We have	We can
Ye or you do	Ye or you have	Ye or you can
They do	They have	They can
<i>Past time</i>		
I did	I had	I could
Thou didst	Thou hadst	Thou couldst
He did	He had	He could
We did	We had	We could
Ye or you did	Ye or you had	Ye or you could
They did	They had	They could

Present time

May	Shall	Will
I may	I shall	I will
Thou mayest	Thou shalt	Thou wilt
He may	He shall	He will
We may	We shall	We will
Ye or you may	Ye or you shall	Ye or you will
They may	They shall	They will

Past time.

I might	I should	I would
Thou mightest	Thou shouldst	Thou wouldst
He might	He should	He would
We might	We should	We would
Ye or you might	Ye or you should	Ye or you would
They might	They should	They would

Must has no variation.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To be

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I am	We are
Thou art	Ye or you are
He is	They are
I may be, &c.	I would be, &c.
I can be, &c.	I should be, &c.
I must be, &c.	

Past. To have been
Present Time.

are sometimes used
in this tense

Past time.

I was	We were
Thou wast	Ye or you were
He was	They were

Past Time.

I have been, &c.

I must be, &c.

I had been, &c.

I could be, &c.

I might be, &c.

I would be, &c.

I should be, &c.

I might have been, &c.

I would have been, &c.

I could have been, &c.

I should have been, &c.

I must have been, &c.

I may have been, &c.

Future Time.

I shall be, &c.

I shall have been, &c.

I will be, &c.

I will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Be thou, or

Be ye or you

Do thou be

Do ye or you be

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present Time.**If I am, &c.**If we are, &c.*

I were

We were

Thou wert

Ye or you were

He were

They were

If I may be, &c.

If I could be, &c.

I can be, &c.

I would be, &c.

I must be, &c.

I might be, &c.

The auxiliary is some times omitted, If I be, &c.

Past Time.

If I was, &c.

If I could have been, &c.

I have been, &c.

I would have been, &c.

I had been, &c.

I should have been, &c.

I could be, &c.

I must have been, &c.

I might be, &c.

I would be, &c.

The old form of the time past, If I were, is obsolete.

Future Time.

If I shall be, &c.

If I should be, &c.

I will be, &c.

The auxiliary is often omitted, If I be, &c.

Add a passive particle to the foregoing, and you have a combination of words, answering to the passive verb of the Greeks and Romans; "I am loved, I was loved."

PRINCIPAL VERBS.

INFINITIVE.

To write.

To love.

INDICATIVE.

Present Time.

I write—love

We write—love

Thou writest—lovest

Ye or you write—love

He writes—loves
writeth—loveth

They write—love

I wrote—loved
Thou wroteſt—lovedſt
He wrote—loved

Past time.

We
Ye or you } wrote, loved
They

I ſhall or will } write
Thou ſhalt or wilt } or
He ſhall or will } love

Future Time.

We ſhall or will } write
Ye or you ſhall or will } or
They ſhall or will } love

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Write thou, or
Write
Love thou
Love

Write ye or you
Write
Love ye or you
Love

The foregoing inflections are all which it is neceſſary the learner ſhould commit to memory, at leaſt when he begins grammar.

PARTICLES and ABBREVIATIONS.

Q. What do grammarians call particles ?

A. All thoſe ſmall words which connect nouns, verbs and ſentences : as, and, for, from, with, &c.

Q. What are theſe words ?

A. They are moſtly abbreviations or corruptions of old nouns and verbs.

Q. What is their uſe ?

A. Their great advantage is to enable us to expreſs our thoughts with diſpatch, by ſaving repetitions ; or by conveying ſeveral ideas with one word.

Q. How may the abbreviations be diſtributed ?

A. Into conjunctions, prepoſitions and adverbs.

Q. What is the particular uſe of conjunctions.

A. To connect words and ſentences ; as, four and three make ſeven. Thomas ſtudies, but John does not.

Q. Which are the conjunctions ?

A. Thoſe moſt generally uſed are the following : And, if, not, either, ſince, unleſs, alſo, but, neither, therefore, though, elſe, or, yet, becauſe, wherefore, whether.

Q. What is the uſe of prepoſitions ?

A. They are commonly placed before nouns or other words, to expreſs ſome relation.

Q. Which are the particles called prepoſitions ?

A. Theſe, which may ſtand alone and are called ſeparable prepoſitions, viz.

A, for, till, above, before, from, until, about, behind, in, into, to,

after, beneath, on, upon, towards, against, below, out, of, under, among, or amongst, between, over, with, at, betwixt, thro' within, amidst, beyond, by, during, without.

The following are used with other words, and are therefore called inseparable prepositions :

A. be, con, dis, mis, per, pre, re, sub, un.

Q. What is the use of adverbs ?

A. To express circumstances of time, place and degree, &c.

Q. Which are some of the most common adverbs ?

A. Already, always, by and by, else, ever, enough, far, here, how, hither, thither, whither, indeed, much, do, not, never, now, often, perhaps, rather, seldom, then, thence, there, very, when, where, whilst, or while, yesterday.

Besides these, there are great numbers of others, and particularly those formed by *ly*, added to the adjectives—honest, honestly.

Q. What do we call such words as alas, oh, fie, pish, &c.

A. Interjections. These sounds do not constitute any part of language. They are merely expressions of passions which are sudden and irregular.

SENTENCES.

Q. What is a sentence ?

A. A sentence is a number of words, ranged in proper order, and making complete sense

Q. What does the formation of sentences depend on ?

A. On agreement and government.

Q. What is agreement ?

A. When one word stands connected with another word, in the same number, case, gender, and person.

Q. What is government ?

A. It is when one word causes another to be in some case or mode.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person.

EXAMPLES.

In the solemn style : Thou readest ; he readeth ; ye read.

In the familiar style : I go ; he goes ; we go ; you go.

RULE II.

Two or more nouns singular, connected by a copulative conjunction, must have verbs, pronouns and nouns, agreeing with them in the plural number.

EXAMPLES.

1. Envy and vanity are detestable vices.

2. Brutus and Cassius were brothers : They were friends to Roman liberty.

RULE III.

Nouns of multitude, though they are in the singular number

may have a verb and pronoun, agreeing with them either in the singular or plural.

Examples. The assembly is or are very numerous; they are very much divided. "My people is or are foolish; they have not known me." The company was or were noisy.

Rule iv. An adjective must agree with its noun in number. Participles in the nature of adjectives, refer to some noun, but have no variation.

Examples. This man, that boy, these men, those boys, this kind.

Rule v. Relatives, and pronouns must agree with their antecedent in number, gender and person.

Examples. 1. This is the boy who studies with diligence; he will make a scholar.

2. The girl who sits beside you is very modest; she will be a very amiable woman.

3. The pen which you gave me, is good; it writes very well.

Rule vi. If no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative.

Examples. This is the man who taught rhetoric. The estates of those who have taken arms against their country, ought to be confiscated. We have a constitution which secures our rights.

Rule vii. But if a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the following verb of some other word.

Examples. This is the man whom I esteem, whose virtues merit distinction, and whom I am happy to oblige.

Rule viii. Two nouns signifying the same thing, must be put in the same case, and are said to be in apposition; as "Paul the apostle." "Alexander the conqueror."

But if they signify different things and imply property, the first is put in the possessive case, by adding, *s*, separated from the word by an apostrophe.

Examples. This is John's paper. We admire a man's courage, and a lady's virtue.

Rule ix. Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

Examples. 1. I admire her. She saw him. The scripture directs us.

2. Religion honors its votaries. Shame follows vice.

RULE X.

The answer must be in the same case as the question, it being always governed by the verb that asks the question, though the verb is not expressed.

AN EASY STANDARD

EXAMPLES.

Questions.

Who wrote this book ?

Who is this ?

Whom do you see ?

Whom do you admire ?

Answers.

George.

he

them

her

Rule xi. Prepositions govern the objective case.*Examples.* I write for him. Give the book to her. Ye will ride with them or with us.*Rule xii.* Conjunctions connect like cases and modes.*Examples.* You and I are both present. He and she sit together. It was told to him and me. It is disagreeable to them and us.*Rule xiii.* The infinitive mode follows a verb, a noun or an adjective.*Examples.* 1. It follows a verb, as, let us learn to practise virtue.

2. A noun ; as you have a fine opportunity to learn.

3. An adjective ; as, my friend is worthy to be trusted.

Rule xiv. A participle, with a preposition preceding it, answers to the Latin gerund, and may govern an objective case.

EXAMPLES.

By avoiding evil,

by doing good.

by seeking peace ; and

by pursuing it.

By shewing him

in observing them,

for esteeming us,

by punishing them.

Rule xv. A nominative case, joined with a participle, often stands independent of the sentence. This is called the case absolute.*Examples.* The sun being risen, it will be warm. They all consenting, the vote was passed. "Jesus conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place."*Rule xvi.* An adverb must always stand near the word which it is designed to affect or modify.

ADDITIONAL LESSONS.

The Three little Boys and their three Cakes.

I WILL tell you a story.—There was a little boy whose name was Harry; and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, yes, with all my heart. So they made a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plumbs and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced over with sugar; it was white and smooth on the top, like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy, and he hardly stayed for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it like a little dog. So he ate till the bell rung for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed: nay, his bedfellow told me that he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some. So he ate till it was all gone.—But presently after, this little boy was sick and ill: And every body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry. He used to be so brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And somebody said, Harry has had a very rich cake, and ate it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Dr. Camomile, and gave him, I do not know how much bitter stuff. Poor Harry did not like it at all; but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

Now there was another boy who was one of Harry's school-fellows; his name was Peter; the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a neat pretty letter—there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a good while. So he took the cake and tugged it up stairs. It was very

heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept flyly up stairs, and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it several weeks, and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into his box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was obliged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart, and nobody was sorry for him.

Well; there was another little boy at the same school, and his name was Billy. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Billy said to his school-fellows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Billy took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to another, till it was almost gone. Then Billy put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-morrow. So he went to play, and the boys all played together very merrily. But presently after an old blind fiddler came into the court. He had a long white beard; and because he was blind he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down on a stone, and said, my pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they left off their sport, and came and stood round him. And Billy saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Billy said, old man, why dost thou cry? And the old man said because I am very hungry—I have no body to give me any dinners or suppers—I have nothing in the world but the little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work, I would. Then Billy went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake which he had intended to have eaten another day; and he said, here, old man! here is some cake for you. The man said where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Billy put it into his hat. And the fiddler thanked him; and Billy was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry, or Peter, or Billy best?

THE FOUR SEASONS.

THAT winter could but last forever! cried little Frank, as he came home from sliding upon the ice, after amusing himself by making figures with the snow in the garden.

Mr. Goodman, his Father, hearing this exclamation, called to him, and said, Frank, you will oblige me by writing down that wish in my tablets. Frank instantly obeyed, though with a hand that was shaking with cold.

The winter however soon passed away, and the spring succeeded it.

Frank walked out one morning with his father, along a bank that was bordered with hyacinths, auriculas and narcisses, and was almost transported with delight, while he breathed their fragrance, and admired their freshness and beauty.

These, said Mr. Goodman, are the productions of spring. They are brilliant, but they are very short lived. Oh! answered Frank, that it was but always spring!

Will you write that wish in my tablet? said his father. Frank, jumping with high spirits and joy, readily complied.

The spring, nevertheless was soon replaced by the summer.

Frank, one afternoon, went out with his father and mother, and some persons of his own age, to walk in a neighbouring village.

They observed, as they proceeded, the most beautiful variety of views and objects; now they admired the young green corn, waving lightly with the wind, like the sea in its gentlest motion; and now a meadow enamelled with a thousand flowers. Now they saw little lambs frisking and bounding on the hills; and now little chickens were playing gambols around the hen. They regaled themselves with cherries, strawberries, and other fruits of the season; and they passed the whole day in sporting in the fields.

Do not you find, Frank, said his father, when they were returning home, that summer hath its pleasures?

O yes, answered Frank, how I wish it was to last the whole year!

This wish also, at the desire of his father, he wrote in his tablets.

At length came the autumn.

All the family now went to see and enjoy the harvest. It was not quite so hot as in summer; the air was soft, and the sky was serene. The waggons were loaded with rich sheaves of golden corn, the orchards were blooming with ripe plums and crimson mulberries; and the branches of the apple-trees were bending with their fruit.

This was a day of feast and frolick to Frank, who loved nothing so much as green gages and rich plums, and who was allowed the full enjoyment of gathering them himself.

This fine season, said his father to him, will soon be over; the winter is advancing to us with great strides, to take the place of autumn.

O how I wish, cried Frank, that it would stop by the road, and that the autumn would never go away from us!

Mr. Goodman. And should you like that, Frank.

Frank. That I should, I assure you, papa.

But pray, cried his father, taking his tablets from his pocket, look a little at what is written here. Read it aloud.

Frank (reading.) O that winter would last forever!

Mr. Goodman. Now look and read two or three leaves further.

Frank (reading.) O that it was but always spring!

Mr. Goodman. Look now at this page, what do you find there?

Frank (reading.) I wish that summer was to last all the year round.

Mr. Goodman. Do you know the hand writing of all this?

Frank. Yes, papa, it's my own.

Mr. Goodman. And what was it you were wishing just now?

Frank. That winter would stop by the road; and autumn never go away from us.

Mr. Goodman. This is really worth attention. In win-

ter, you wished it would always be winter; in the spring, that it should always be spring; in the summer that it should always be summer; and now to-day in the autumn, you wish that it should always be autumn. Do you reflect at all upon what may be gathered from wishes so contradictory?

Frank. Why I suppose, papa, that all the seasons are good in their turn.

Mr. Goodman. Yes, my dear, they are all good, and fertile in riches, and in pleasures. God understands much better than we limited creatures that we are, how to direct and govern their retreat and their approach. Had it depended upon you last winter, we should have seen no more either of spring, summer or autumn. You would have covered the earth with a perpetual frost, and have been a stranger to all pleasures but that of sliding upon the ice, and of forming figures with the snow. How many blessings and enjoyments would you have been deprived of by this arrangement!

It is most fortunate for us, that it is not in our power to regulate the course of nature. All happiness else would be over with us for ever, merely by the grant of our presumptuous wishes.

*Familiar PHRASES, and easy DIALOGUES for young
Beginners.*

LESSON I.

SIR, your most humble servant.

I have the pleasure to be yours.

I hope you are very well.

I am very well, Sir, I thank you.

How do they do at your house?—They are all well.

And you Madam, how do you do?

Pretty well. Very well.

Is all your family well?—Perfectly well.

How does your father do, your mother and your sisters?

You do them much honour; they are all in good health.

I am glad of having the pleasure to see you in good health.

I am much oblig'd to you.

Now I think on it how does your brother do?

Exceedingly well; or indifferently well.

Does your brother go to school?

Yes, Sir, and my sisters too.

What do they learn?

They learn writing and English grammar.

I hope they make good improvement of their time.

Their instructor tells us that they are diligent, and make good progress in their studies.

I am glad to hear it; I hope to have the pleasure of seeing them at the next holy-days.

Sir, they will be no less happy to see you.

Farewell. Present my most humble respects to your parents.

I will, Sir; and must beg you will present my compliments to your sisters.

II.

Whither are you going so early this morning?

I am going on an errand.

Will you stop a few minutes?

By no means; my mamma tells me, when I go on an errand, I must not stop a moment.

Well, I would not have you disobey your mamma: but how does your brother do?

He is very sick.

What ails him?

He has a fever.

How long has he been sick?

About nine days.

Is he thought to be in a dangerous condition?

Very dangerous indeed.

What remedy does the Doctor prescribe?

I do not know; but am in haste, and must bid you good b'ye.

Good b'ye.

III.

Is it true that you have heard good news?

It is true indeed.

Do you believe what you have heard?

I am very certain it is true.

I think I may rely on your word.

I would not tell a lie for all America.

Will you drink a dish of tea?

Sir, I am much oblig'd to you, *I choose not to drink any.*

What! do you not choose to drink any!

No, Sir, I am not fond of it.

Perhaps you like coffee better.

No, Sir, I like chocolate.

At what o'clock shall you prefer it.

At eight.

IV.

It is very fine weather.

Do you believe it will rain to-day?

The sky is very clear and serene.

It is the finest season of the year.

What season do you like best?

The summer is the most agreeable.

It is sometimes very cold in the spring.

I do not like winter at all.

I am obliged to attend school both winter and summer.

How do you like your master?

Exceedingly well; he is an agreeable man.

Is he pleasant and good natured?

Always so; I never saw him angry.

Is he strict in keeping orders in the school?

Very strict indeed. He will not permit us to whisper or play, or be idle a single moment.

Does he scold and fret, and find fault at trifles?

Not in the least. If one breaks a law he is sure to be punished: But the master though he is very severe, never appears to be in a passion.

You esteem it a pleasure as well as an advantage to be under the care of such a man.

Indeed I do, and so do all in the school. I hardly know which we love most, the master or our books.

DEATH THE DESTROYER.

CHILD of mortality, whence comest thou? Why is thy countenance sad, and why are thine eyes red with weeping?

I have seen the rose in its beauty; it spread its leaves to the morning sun—I returne, it was dying upon its

stalk ! the grace of the form of it was gone ; its loveliness was vanished away ; the leaves thereof, were scattered on ground, and on one gathered them again.

A stately tree grew on the plain ; its branches was covered with verdure ; its boughs spread wide, and made a goodly shadow ; the trunk was like a strong pillar ; the roots were like crooked fangs ; I returned, the verdure was nipt by the east wind ; the branches were lopped away by the axe ; the worm had made its way into the trunk, and the heart thereof was decayed ; it mouldered away, and fell to the ground.

I have seen the insects sporting in the sunshine, and darting along the streams ; their wings glittered with gold and purple ; their bodies shone like the green emerald ; they were more numerous than I could count ; their motions were quicker than my eye could glance—I returned, they were brushed into the pool ; they were perishing with the evening breeze ; the swallow had devoured them ; the pike had seized them ; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen a man in the pride of his strength ; his cheeks glowed with beauty ; his limbs were full of activity—he leaped—he walked—he rejoiced in that he was more excellent than those—I returned, he lay stiff and cold, on the bare ground ; his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out ; his life was departed from him ; and the breath out of his nostrils—therefore do I weep, because DEATH is in the world, the spoiler is among the works of God ; all that is made, must be destroyed, all that is born, must die.

Appendix.

A MORAL CATECHISM :

OR, LESSONS FOR SATURDAY.

Question. **W**HAT is moral virtue ?

Answer. It is an honest upright conduct in all our dealings with men.

Q. Can we always determine what is honest and just ?

A. Perhaps not in every instance, but in general it is not difficult.

Q. What rule have we to direct us

A. God's word contained in the Bible has furnished all necessary rules to direct our conduct.

Q. In what part of the Bible are these rules to be found ?

A. In almost every part ; but the most important duties between men are summed up in the beginning of Matthew, in Christ's sermon on the mount.

OF HUMILITY.

Q. What is humility ?

A. A lowly temper of mind.

Q. What are the advantages of humility ?

A. The advantages of humility in this life are very numerous and great. The humble man has few or no enemies. Every one loves him and is ready to do him good. If he is rich and prosperous people do not envy him ; if he is poor and unfortunate, every one pities him, and is disposed to alleviate his distresses.

Q. What is pride ?

A. A lofty high-minded disposition.

Q. Is pride commendable ?

A. By no means. A modest self-approving opinion of our own good deeds is very right. It is natural ; it is agreeable ; and a spur to good actions. But we should not suffer our hearts to be blown up with pride, whatever great and good deeds we have done ; for pride brings upon us the ill will of mankind and displeasure of our Maker.

Q. What effect has humility in our own minds and our happiness in this life.

A. Humility is attended with peace of mind and self-satisfaction. The humble man is not disturbed with cross accidents, and is never fretful and uneasy ; nor does he repine when others grow rich. He is happy, because his mind is at ease.

Q. What is the effect of pride on a man's happiness

A. Pride exposes a man to numberless disappointments and mortifications. The proud man expects more attention and respect will be paid him, than he deserves, or than others are willing to pay him. He is neglected, laughed at, and despised, and this treatment frets him ; so that his own mind becomes a seat of torment. A proud man cannot be a happy man.

Q. What has Christ said respecting the virtue of humility ?

A. He has said, " Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven." Poorness of spirit is humility ; and this humble temper prepares a man for heaven, where all is peace and love.

OF MERCY.

Q. What is mercy ?

A. It is a tendernefs of heart.

Q. *What are the advantages of this virtue?*

A. The exercife of it tends to happify every one about us. Rulers of a merciful temper will make their *good* fubjects happy; and will not torment the *bad* with neednefs feverity. Parents and mafters will not abufe their children and fervants with harfh treatment. More love, more confidence, more happinefs, will fubfift among men, and of courfe fociety will be happier.

Q. *Should not beafts as well as men be treated with mercy?*

A. They ought indeed. It is wrong to give needlefs pain even to a beaft. Cruelty to the brutes fhews a man has a hard heart; and if a man is unfeeling to a beaft, he will not have much feeling for men. If a man treats his beaft with cruelty, beware of trufting yourfelf in his power. He will probably make a fevere mafter and a cruel husband.

Q. *How does cruelty fhew its effects?*

A. A cruel difpofition is ufually exercifed upon thofe who are under its power. Cruel rulers make fevere laws, which injure the perfons and property of their fubjects. Cruel officers execute laws in a fevere manner when it is not neceffary for public good. A cruel husband abufes his wife and children. A cruel mafter acts the tyrant over his apprentices and fervants. The effects of cruelty are hatred, quarrels, tumults, and wretchednefs.

Q. *What does Chrift fay of the merciful man?*

A. He fays he is "blessed for he fhall obtain mercy." He who fhows mercy and tendernefs to others, will be treated with tendernefs and compaffion himfelf.

OF PEACE MAKERS.

Q. *Who are peace makers?*

A. All who endeavour to prevent quarrels and difgrace among men; or to reconcile thofe who are feparated by ftrife.

Q. *Is it unlawful to contend with others on any occafion?*

A. It is impoffible to avoid fome differences with men; but difputes fhould be always conducted with temper and moderation. The man who keeps his temper will not be rafh, and do or fay things which he will afterwards repent of. And though men fhould fometimes differ, ftill they fhould be friends. They fhould be ready to do kind offices for each other.

Q. *What is the reward of the peace maker?*

A. He fhall be "blessed, and called the child of God" The mild, peaceable and friendly man refembles God. What an amiable character is this! To be like our heavenly Father, that lovely, perfect, and glorious being, who is the fource of all good, is to be the beft and happieft of men.

OF PURITY OF HEART.

Q. What is a pure heart ?

A. A heart free from all bad desires and inclined to conform to the divine will in all things.

Q. Should a man's intentions as well as his actions be good ?

A. Most certainly. Actions cannot be called good, unless they proceed from good motives. We should wish to see and make all men better and happier—we should rejoice at their prosperity. This is benevolence.

Q. What reward is promised to the pure in heart ?

A. Christ has declared "they shall see God." A pure heart is like God, and those who possess it shall dwell in his presence, and enjoy his favour forever.

OF ANGER.

Q. Is it right ever to be angry ?

A. It is right in certain cases that we should be angry ; as when gross affronts are offered to us, and injuries done us by design. A suitable spirit of resentment in such cases will obtain justice for us, and protect us from further insults.

Q. By what rules shall anger be governed ?

A. We should never be angry without cause ; that is, we should be certain that a man means to affront, injure, or insult us, before we suffer ourselves to be angry. It is wrong, it is mean, it is a mark of a little mind, to take fire at every trifling dispute. And when we have real cause to be angry, we should observe moderation. We should never be in a passion. A passionate man is like a mad man and is always inexcusable. We should be cool even in anger ; and be angry no longer than to obtain justice. In short, we should be "angry and sin not"

OF REVENGE.

Q. What is revenge ?

A. It is to injure a man because he has injured us.

Q. Is this justifiable ?

A. Never, in any possible case. Revenge is perhaps the meanest as well as wickedest vice in society. Nothing but murder can equal it.

Q. What shall a man do to obtain justice when he is injured ?

A. In general, laws have made provision for doing justice to every man, and it is right and honourable, when a man is injured, that he should seek recompence. But a recompence is all he can demand, and of that he should not be his own judge, but submit the matter to judges appointed by authority.

Q. But suppose a man insults us in such a manner that the law cannot give redress ?

A. Then forgive him. "If a man strikes you on one cheek, turn the other to him," and let him repeat the abuse, rather than strike him.

Q. But if we are in danger from the blows of another, may we not defend ourselves?

A. Most certainly. We have always a right to defend our persons, property and families. But we have no right to fight and attack people merely for revenge. It is nobler to forgive. "Love your enemies—bless them that curse you—do good to them that hate you—pray for those that use you ill"—these are the commands of the blessed Saviour of men. The man who does this is great and good; he is as much above the little mean revengeful man, as virtue is above vice, or as heaven is higher than hell.

OF JUSTICE.

Q. What is justice.

A. It is giving to every man his due.

Q. Is it always easy to know what is just?

A. It is generally easy; and where there is any difficulty in determining, let a man consult the golden rule—"To do to others, what he could reasonably wish they should do to them, in the same circumstances."

Q. What are the ill effects of injustice?

A. If a man does injustice, or rather if he refuses to do justice, he must be compelled to do it. Then follows a law-suit, with a series of expenses, and what is worse, ill blood and enmity between the parties. Somebody is always the worse for law-suits, and of course society is less happy.

OF GENEROSITY.

Q. What is generosity?

A. It is some act of kindness performed for another, which strict justice does not demand.

Q. Is this a virtue?

A. It is indeed a noble virtue. To do justice, is well; but to do more than justice, is still better, and may proceed from nobler motives.

Q. What has Christ said respecting generosity?

A. He has commanded us to be generous in this passage, "Whoever shall compel (or urge) you to go a mile, go with him two."

Q. Are we to perform this literally?

A. The meaning of the command will not always require this. But in general we are to do more for others than they ask, provided we can do it without essentially injuring ourselves. We ought cheerfully to suffer many inconveniencies to oblige others, though we are not required to do ourselves any essential injury.

Q. Of what advantage is generosity to the man who exercises it?

A. It lays others under obligations to the generous man, and the probability is that he will be repaid threefold. Every man on earth wants favors at some time or other of his life; and if we will not

help others will not help us. It is for a man's interest to be generous.

Q. Ought we to do kind actions, because it is for our interest?

A. This may be a motive at all times but if it is the principal motive it is less honourable. We ought to do good, as we have an opportunity, at all times and to all men, whether we expect a reward or not; for if we do good, somebody is the happier for it. This alone is reason enough, why we should do all the good in our power.

OF GRATITUDE.

Q. What is gratitude?

A. A thankfulness of heart for favors received.

Q. Is a duty to be thankful for favors?

A. It is a duty and a virtue. A man who does not feel grateful for kind acts done for him by others, does not deserve favors of any kind. He ought to be shut out from the society of the good. He is worse than a savage, for a savage, never forgets an act of kindness.

Q. What is the effect of true gratitude?

A. It softens the heart towards the generous man, and every thing which subdues the pride and other unsocial passions of the heart, fits a man to be a better citizen, a better neighbor, a better husband and a better friend. A man who is sensible of favors and ready to acknowledge them, is more inclined to perform kind offices, not only towards his benefactor, but towards all others.

OF TRUTH.

Q. What is truth?

A. It is speaking and acting agreeably to fact.

Q. Is a duty to speak truth at all times?

A. If we speak at all, we should tell the truth. It is not always necessary to tell what we know. There are many things which concern ourselves & others, which we had better not publish to the world.

Q. What rules are there respecting the publishing of truth?

A. 1. When we are called upon to testify in Courts, we should speak the whole truth, and that without disguise. To leave out some circumstances, or to give a colouring to others, with a view to favor one side more than the other, is to the highest degree criminal.

2. When we know something of our neighbor which is against his character, we may not publish it unless to prevent his doing an injury to another person.

3. When we sell any thing to another, we ought not to represent the article to be better than it really is. If there are faults in it which may easily be seen, the law of man does not require us to inform the buyer of these faults, because he may see them himself. But it is not honourable nor generous, nor strictly honest to conceal even apparent faults. But when faults are out of sight, the seller

ought to tell the buyer of these. If he does not he is a cheat and a down right knave.

Q. What are the ill effects of lying and deceiving?

A. The man who lies, deceives or cheats, loses his reputation. No person will believe him even when he speaks truth; he is shunned as a pest to society.

Falseness and cheating destroy all confidence between man and man; they raise jealousies and suspicions among men; they weaken the bands of society and destroy happiness. Besides, cheating often robs people of their property, and makes them poor and wretched.

OF CHARITY AND GIVING ALMS.

Q. What is charity?

A. It signifies giving to the poor, or it is a favourable opinion of men and their actions.

Q. When and how far is it our duty to give to the poor?

A. When others really want what we can spare without material injury to ourselves, it is our duty to give them something to relieve their wants,

Q. When persons are reduced to want by their own laziness and vices, by drunkenness, gambling and the like, is it a duty to relieve them?

A. In general it is not. The man who gives money and provision to a lazy vicious man, becomes a partaker of his guilt. Perhaps it may be right, to give such a man a meal of victuals to keep him from starving, and it is certainly right to feed his wife and family and make them comfortable.

Q. Who are the proper objects of charity?

A. Persons who are reduced to want by sickness, unavoidable losses by fire, storms at sea or land, drouth or accidents of other kinds. To such persons we are commanded to give; and it is our own interest to be charitable; for we are all liable to misfortunes, and may want charity ourselves.

Q. In what manner should we bestow favours?

A. We should do it with gentleness and affection; putting on no airs of pride and arrogance. We should also take no pains to publish our charities; but rather to conceal them; for if we boast of our generosity we discover that we give for mean selfish motives. Christ commands us, in giving alms, not to let our left hand know what our right hand doeth.

Q. How can charity be exercised in our opinions of others?

A. By thinking favorable of them and their actions. Every man has his faults; but charity will not put a harsh construction on another's conduct. It will not charge his conduct to bad views and motives, unless this appears very clear indeed.

OF AVARICE.

Q. What is avarice?

A. An excessive desire of gaining wealth.

Q. Is this commendable?

A. It is not; but one of the meanest of vices.

Q. Can an avaricious man be an honest man.

A. It is hardly possible; for the lust of gain is almost always accompanied with a disposition to take mean and undue advantages of others.

Q. What effects has avarice upon the heart?

A. It contracts the heart—narrows the sphere of benevolence—blunts all the fine feelings of sensibility, and sours the mind towards society. An avaricious man, a miser, a niggard, is wrapped up in selfishness, like some worms, which crawl about and eat for some time to fill *themselves*, then wind themselves up in separate coverings and die.

Q. What injury is done by avarice in society?

A. Avarice gathers together more property, than the owner wants, and keeps it hoarded up, where it does no good. The poor are thus deprived of some business, some means of support; the property gains nothing to the community; and somebody is less happy by means of this hoarding of wealth.

Q. In what proportion does avarice do hurt?

A. In an exact proportion to its power of doing good. The miser's heart grows less in proportion as his estate grows larger. The more money he has, the more he has people in his power and the more he grinds the face of the poor. The larger the tree and the more spreading its branches, the more small plants are shaded and robbed of their nourishment.

OF FRUGALTY AND ECONOMY.

Q. What is the distinction between frugality and avarice.

A. Frugality is a prudent saving of property from needless waste. Avarice gathers more and spends less than is wanted.

Q. What is economy?

A. It is frugality in expenses—it is a prudent management of one's estate. It disposes of property for useful purposes without waste. —To the saving of every thing which it is not necessary to spend for comfort and convenience; and the keeping one's expenses within his income or earnings.

Q. What is wastefulness?

A. It is the spending of money for what is not wanted. If a man drinks a dram, which is not necessary for him, or buys a cane which he does not want, he wastes his money. He injures himself, as much as if he had thrown away his money.

Q. Is not waste occasioned often by mere negligence?

A. Very often. The man who does not keep his house and barn well covered; who does not keep good fences about his fields: who suffers his farming utensils to lie out in the rain or on the ground; or his cattle to waste manure in the highway, is as much a spendthrift as the tavern hunter, the tipler and the gamester.

Q. *Do not careless slovenly people work harder than the neat and orderly?*

A. Much harder. It is more labour to destroy a growth of sturdy weeds, than to pull them up when they first spring from the ground. So the disorders and the abuses which grow out of a sloven's carelessness, in time, become almost incurable. Hence such people work like slaves, and to little effect.

OF INDUSTRY.

Q. *What is industry?*

A. It is a diligent attention to business in our several occupations.

Q. *Is labour a curse or a blessing?*

A. Hard labour or drudgery is often a curse by making life toilsome and painful. But constant moderate labor is the greatest blessing.

Q. *Why then do people complain of it?*

A. Because they do not know the evils of not labouring. Labor keeps the body in health, and makes men relish all their enjoyments. "The sleep of the labouring man is sweet," so is his food. He walks cheerfully and whistling about his fields or shop, and scarcely knows pain.

The rich and indolent first lose their health for want of action—They turn pale, their bodies are enfeebled, they lose their appetite for food and sleep, they yawn out a tasteless stupid life without pleasure, and often useless to the world.

Q. *What are the other good effects of industry?*

A. One effect is to procure an estate. Our Creator has kindly united our duty, our interest and happiness: for the same labour which makes us healthy and cheerful, gives us wealth,

Another good effect of industry is, it keeps men from vice. Not all the moral discourses ever delivered to mankind, have so much influence in checking the bad passions of men, in keeping order and peace, and maintaining moral virtue, in society as *industry*. *Business* is a source of health; of prosperity, of virtue, and obedience to law.

To make good subjects and good citizens, the first requisite is to educate every young person, in some kind of business. The possession of millions should not excuse a young man from application to business, and that parent or guardian who suffers his child or his ward to be bred in indolence, becomes accessory to the vices and

disorders of society, he is guilty of "not providing for his household, and is worse than an infidel."

OF CHEERFULNESS.

Q. *Is cheerfulness a virtue?*

A. It doubtless is, and a moral duty to practise it.

Q. *Can we be cheerful when we please?*

A. In general it depends much on ourselves. We can often mould our temper into a cheerful frame—We can frequent company and other objects calculated to inspire us with cheerfulness. To indulge a habitual gloominess of mind is weakness and sin.

Q. *What are the effects of cheerfulness on ourselves?*

A. Cheerfulness is a great preservative of health, over which it is our duty to watch with care. We have no right to sacrifice our health by the indulgence of a gloomy state of mind. Besides, a cheerful man will do more business and do it better than a melancholy one.

Q. *What are the effects of cheerfulness on others?*

A. Cheerfulness is readily communicated to others, by which means their happiness is increased. We are all influenced by sympathy, and naturally partake of the joys and sorrows of others.

Q. *What effect has melancholy on the heart?*

A. It hardens and benumbs it. It chills the warm affections of love and friendship, and prevents the exercise of the social passions. A melancholy person's life is all night and winter. It is as unnatural as perpetual darkness and frost.

Q. *What shall one do when overwhelmed with grief?*

A. The best method of expelling grief from the mind, or of quieting its pains, is to change the objects that are about us; to ride from place to place and frequent cheerful company. It is our duty so to do, especially when grief sits heavy on the heart.

Q. *Is it not right to grieve for the loss of near friends?*

A. It is certainly right, but we should endeavour to moderate our grief, and not suffer it to impair our health, or to grow into a settled melancholy. The use of grief is to soften the heart and make us better. But when our friends are dead, we can render them no further service. Our duty to them ends, when we commit them to the grave; but our duty to ourselves, our families and surviving friends, requires that we perform to them the customary offices of life. We should therefore remember our departed friends only to imitate their virtue; and not to pine away with useless sorrow.

Q. *Has not religion a tendency to fill the mind with gloom?*

A. True religion never has this effect. Superstition and false notions of God often make men gloomy; but true rational piety and religion have the contrary effect. They fill the man with joy.

and cheerfulness; and the countenance of a truly pious man should always wear a serene smile.

Q. *What has Christ said concerning gloomy Christians?*

A. He has pronounced them hypocrites; and commanded his followers not to copy their sad countenances and disfigured faces; but even in their acts of humiliation to "anoint their hands and wash their feet." Christ intended by this, that religion does not consist in, nor require a monkish sadness and gravity; on the other hand he intimates that such appearances of sanctity are generally the marks of hypocrisy. He expressly enjoins upon his followers, marks of cheerfulness. Indeed the only true ground of perpetual cheerfulness, is a consciousness of ever having done well, and an assurance of divine favour.

A FEDERAL CATECHISM,

Containing a short EXPLANATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and the *Principles of Government.*

For the Use of Schools.

Q. **W**HAT is a constitution of Government?

A. A constitution of government, or a political constitution, consists in certain standing rules or ordinances, agreed upon by a nation or state, determining the manner in which the supreme power shall be exercised over that nation or state, or rather how the legislative power shall be formed.

Q. *How many kinds of constitutions are there; or in how many ways may the sovereign power be exercised over a people?*

A. Constitutions are commonly divided into three kinds; *monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.*

Q. *Explain these sorts of governments?*

A. When the sovereign power is exercised by *one person*, the constitution is a *monarchy*. When a few rich men or nobles, have the whole supreme power in their hands, the constitution is an *aristocracy*. When the supreme power is exercised by all the citizens in a general meeting or assembly, the constitution is a *democracy*.

Q. *What are the faults of despotic governments?*

A. In a despotic government, a whole nation is at the disposal of one person. If this person the prince, is of a cruel or tyrannical disposition, he may abuse his subjects, take away their lives, their property or their liberty.

Q. *What objections are there to aristocracy?*

A. In an aristocracy, where a few rich men govern, the poor may be oppressed, the nobles may make laws to suit themselves

and ruin the common people. Besides, the nobles having equal power one with another, may quarrel and throw the state into confusion; in this case there is no person of superior power to settle the dispute.

Q. *What are the defects of democracy?*

A. In a democracy, where the people meet for the purpose of making laws, there are commonly tumults and disorders. A small city may sometimes be governed in this manner; but if the citizens are numerous, their assemblies make a crowd or mob, where the debates cannot be carried on with coolness or candour, nor can arguments be heard: Therefore a pure democracy is generally a very bad government. It is often the most tyrannical government on earth; for a multitude is often rash, and will not hear reason.

Q. *Is there another and better form of government than any of these?*

A. There is. A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLIC in which the people freely choose deputies to make laws for them, is much the best form of government hitherto invented.

Q. *What are the peculiar advantages of representative governments?*

A. When deputies or representatives are chosen to make laws, they will commonly consult the interest of the people who choose them; and if they do not, the people can choose others in their stead. Besides, the deputies coming from all parts of a state, bring together all the knowledge and information necessary to show the true interest of the whole state; at the same time, being few in number, they can hear arguments and debate peaceably on a subject. But the great security of such governments is, that the men who make laws are to be governed by them; so that they are not apt to do wrong wilfully. When men make laws for themselves, as well as for their neighbours, they are led by their own interest to make good laws.

Q. *Which of the former kinds of government is adopted by the American States?*

A. The states are all governed by constitutions that fall under the name of representative republics. The people choose deputies to act for them in making laws; and in general, the deputies, when assembled, have as full power to make and repeal laws, as the whole body of freemen would have, if they were collected for the purpose.

Q. *By what name may we call the United States in their political capacity?*

A. A federal representative republic.

Q. *How are the powers of government divided?*

A. Into the legislative, judicial, and executive.

Q. *What is meant by a legislature or legislative power?*

A. By legislative is understood that body or assembly of men who have the power of making laws and regulations for governing state.

Q. *Where does the power of making laws for the United States reside?*

A. By the constitution of the United States, the power of making laws is given to the representatives of the people chosen by the people or their legislatures, and assembled in two distinct houses. This body of representatives so assembled, is called "the Congress of the United States."

Q. *What are the two separate houses called?*

A. One is called the Senate, the other the house of Representatives.

Q. *How is the senate formed.*

A. By two delegates from each state, chosen by the legislature of the state, for six years.

Q. *Why are not senators chosen every year?*

A. Because one branch of Congress is designed to be distinguished for firmness and knowledge of business.

Q. *How is the house of representatives formed?*

A. This branch of the national legislature is composed of delegates from the several states, chosen by the people, every second year.

Q. *Can every man in the states vote for delegates to Congress?*

A. By no means. In almost every state some property is necessary to give a man a right to vote. In general, men who have no estate, pay no taxes, and who have no settled habitation, are not permitted to vote for rulers, because they have no interest to secure, they may be vagabonds or dishonest men, and may be bribed by the rich.

Q. *Why is congress divided into two houses?*

A. When the power of making laws is vested in a single assembly, bills may often pass without due deliberation. Whole assemblies of men may be rash, hasty, passionate, tumultuous, and whenever this happens it is safe to have some check to their proceedings, that they may not injure the public. One house therefore may be a check upon the other.

Q. *Why may Congress regulate the election of its own members or why is not this power left entirely to the states?*

A. For this good reason; a few states might by neglect, delay or wilfulness, prevent the meeting of a Congress, and destroy the

federal government. It is necessary that Congress should have power to oblige the States to choose delegates, so that they may preserve their own existence.

Q. It is not unjust that all should be bound to obey a law, when all do not consent to it?

A. Every thing is just in government which is NECESSARY to the PUBLIC GOOD. It is impossible to bring all men to think alike on all subjects, so that if we wait for all opinions to be alike respecting laws, we shall have no laws at all.

Q. How are the members of Congress paid?

A. Out of the treasury of the United States, according to a law of Congress.

Q. Would it not be politic to refuse them a reward, and let them serve their country for the honour of it?

A. In such a case none but rich men could afford to serve as delegates; the government would then be wholly in the hands of the wealthy; whereas there are many men of little property, who are among the most able, wise and honest persons in a state.

Q. How far do the powers of Congress extend?

A. The powers of Congress extend to the regulation of all matters of a GENERAL NATURE, or such as concern ALL the United States.

Q. Will not this national government in time destroy the state governments?

A. It is not probable this will be the case; indeed the national government is the best security of the state governments; for each state has pledged itself to support every state government. If it were not for our union a powerful state might conquer its weaker neighbour, and with this addition of power, conquer the next state, and so on, till the whole would be subject to one ambitious state.

